The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1873, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1874.

Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after that is formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

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CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
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BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY SILKS,

AND CLOAK AND TRIMMING VELVETS.

Heavy Black Gros Grains at $1, $1.15, and $1.25.
Richer Goods, "Guinet's" make, $1.50, $1.75, and $2 yard, much under value.
Special Bargains in the highest and richest qualities of genuine Lyons Black Silks, of "Bonnet's," "Ponson's," "Jaubert's," and other best makes; a saving of 75 cts. to $1 yard guaranteed.
A line of Plain Colored Silks at $1 yard.
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Rich Colored Gros Grains, heavy quality, $2.00.
A few 24-inch Bright-Colored Gros Grains at $1.25 yard.
Bargains in Black Trimming Velvets at $2, $2.25, $2.50, and upwards.
Colored Trimming Velvets in all the new shades.
Cloaking Velvets, $5, $5.50, and $6.
All-silk Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at $9.00 per yard, a decided bargain.
32-inch all-silk Lyons Cloak Velvets at $10.
It pays to trade on the West Side, corner Madison and Peoria streets.

CLOAKS, JACKETS, &c.

J. B. SHAY,
84 & 86 STATE-ST.,
Have REDUCED the PRICES of all their

CLOAKS, JACKETS, AND SUITS,

And would call the attention of purchasers to the present low figures, in which will be found many DECIDED BARGAINS.

84 and 86 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Who Reads an American Book?"

Read the following from the last number of the London Athenæum (Oct. 25) on General Lew Wallace's new novel,

THE FAIR GOD.

"We do not hesitate to say that 'The Fair God' is one of the most powerful historical novels that we have ever read. It is a real pleasure to us to write these words after the exposures which we have lately made of the absolute worthlessness of many much belauded American novels of the last six months. Our impression is that the Fair God is a work that even General Wallace pauses to write. The elaboration here and there is almost painful. The opening, like most archæological novels, is dull, but the scene where, in the sandoz, Montezuma reads his fate; the dance scene; and the entrance of the Spaniards to the Capital, are drawn in a style of which we think few living writers capable; and the battles are Homeric in their grandeur. There is nothing, indeed, like this in General Wallace's book except his preface. Cortes and Guatomozin live, and the whole of the characters breathe the spirit of ancient Mexico. As a romantic treatment of the history of a beaten cause, the 'Fair God' is equal to 'Ekkehard.'"

"THE FAIR GOD" and all other late and Standard Books for sale in the West at wholesale and retail by

Jansen, McClurg & Co.,
Booksellers, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

SCHOOL BONDS.

We offer for sale $15,000 in School Bonds, bearing ten per cent interest. The only debt of a wealthy township.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

Stock of the Muskegon Booming Co.

Apply to JOHN T. DALE,
Room 5, Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and William Sanderson, Carpenters, Builders, and Contractors, has this day been dissolved by consent. All moneys due or to become due to said firm, will be settled and received by the undersigned.

HENRY J. CLEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dumont & Bell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in settlement of accounts. DUMONT & BELL.
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1873.

WEATHER STRIPS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

WEATHER STRIP

Can be found at

D. W. BOSLEY & CO.'s, 215 East Randolph-st.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Union Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 67 South Clark-st., Chicago.

C. H. HALLOCK,
Agent U. P. and C. P. Railroads.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, in Tweney-second-st., for work on R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

E. B. W. LOOKS, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 303, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall in Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., for work on the 3d degree. The fraternity cordially invited.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

Rosheabeau Lodge, No. 352, I. O. O. F. (French), will be instituted Nov. 13, inst., at Fort Dearborn Hall, corner West Madison and Halsted-sts. Brethren of the Order cordially invited.

EXPOSITION.

GRAND FINALE
OF THE
Exposition.

The Final and Closing Day is absolutely determined for

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12,
DAY AND EVENING.

A GALA OCCASION!

Wieniawski,

The Greatest Living Violin Virtuoso, will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE KUNKEL BROS.,

The Greatest Living Duet Pianists, on two Pianos, will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HANS BALATKA'S

ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

42 Instruments,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

VAAS & HOFFMANN'S

Great Exposition Band

Augmented, Afternoon and Evening. The

Great Western Light Guard Band,

Forty members, Afternoon and Evening, with eminent VOCAL STARS, constituting the largest PROMENADE CONCERTS ever presented in America. An ensemble of

200 Artists,

While the Exposition will remain in its Entire and Complete PERFECTION.
No increase in the Prices, which remain at

50 CENTS.

FOR SALE.

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INKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 158 Clark-st.

Potatoes.

G. LASHER & SON, Commission Merchants, 125 South Water-st., have choice Peach Blows from Western New York, for sale by the car load.

A BARGAIN IN

SOUTH CHICAGO.

An entire Block of 7 acres, situated in the heart of this great manufacturing centre, for sale very cheap, for a few days. 200 lots sold in the immediate vicinity during the last 60 days. Inquire of

D. S. TAYLOR,
127 Dearborn-st.

For Sale, at a Reduced Price,

250 feet, south front, choice property, on Forty-seventh-st., east of Boulevard. THOMAS H. ELLIS,
Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

SALT.

SALT. SALT. SALT.

50,000 brls. New York Salt of all grades.
10,000 brls. Michigan Salt.
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FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
See commercial price list in this paper.

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A. J. LATHAM, Agent.

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INSURANCE AGENCY
REMOVED TO
112 LA SALLE-ST.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. M. M. Gross, M. D.,

Physician to Women and Children, has removed to the Matteson House, Room 73. Office Hours, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance.

A smart, energetic man, of good standing and large acquaintance, wanted, for the general management in and about Chicago of a leading New York Company, to whom extra inducements in commissions will be offered. Address S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st.

CUBA.

Secretary Fish on the Execution of the Cuban Patriots.

He Considers It an Inhuman and Atrocious Slaughter.

For Which the Spanish Volunteers, and Not the Home Government, Are to Be Blamed.

The Remaining Captives Held to Await Orders from Madrid.

Citizens of New Orleans and Philadelphia Moving in Favor of Free Cuba.

President Grant Believed to Be in Favor of an Active Protest.

The Spanish Navy Twice as Strong as That of the United States.

An Account of the Execution of the Patriots.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SECRETARY FISH INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Secretary Fish consented to be interviewed to-day on the subject of the Virginius and the Spanish executions at Santiago de Cuba. To-night your correspondent waited upon the Secretary to substantiate the original interview. Mr. Fish said that his natural sympathies were with the Cuban cause, but that in his official position he could not act as a champion of oppressed humanity while unauthorized fillibusterers were using the United States ports to fit out expeditions, contrary to law and treaty. He stigmatized the recent and preceding summary executions by the Spanish volunteers as inhuman and atrocious slaughters, but intimated that the only proper way to stop them was to act directly upon the Spanish Home Government, through our Minister, who had used his good offices several times already to procure changes in the Captain-Generalcy, by the substituting of a mild Viceroy for one more bloodthirsty.

THE TROUBLE WAS WITH THE VOLUNTEERS

resident in Cuba, who, by social wheedling or terrorizing each Captain-General, made him an adjunct to their spirit of massacre. The Secretary said, without restraint, that these Volunteers in Cuba ought to be politically extinguished, and classed at Madrid as worse than the insurgents. They had given the Home Government, which was well intentioned, as much perplexity as the reckless friends of Cuba had given the United States. Mr. Fish believed that the existing Government in Spain was liberal and humane.

OUR CONSUL TO CUBA ABSENT FROM HIS POST.

The summary executions at Santiago might have been delayed had our Consul at that point been at his post. Young, however, was at the Tilden Home in Washington City, and was nowhere between here and New York at the time. Mr. Hall, Acting Consul-General at Havana, had no communications with Santiago in time to stop these murders. Moreover, only one of the four victims claimed to be an American. Ryan was probably a naturalized citizen, but the State Department could not act on hearsay.

NO NEW ADVICES FROM MADRID.

Nothing had been heard from Madrid since Saturday, and there was no probability of more information in documentary form on which the Secretary could act for ten days to come. Had our Consul at Santiago been in his place, a timely dispatch to Madrid might have stayed the execution; but the murders were pushed through in accordance with the devilish spirit of the authorities.

AS TO SANTA ROSA,

one of the victims, Mr. Fish said he had already saved him once from death, and that he was foolhardy to risk his life a second time.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS AND OF THE TRENT.

It having been reported that the Secretary instituted a comparison between the case of the Virginius and the Trent, Mr. Fish said that in this he was misquoted. He did say that the Cuban insurgents wanted us to give them more direct assistance than the Alabama had given the Southern rebels, and for which we had summoned England to pay us $15,000,000. As to the capture of the Virginius by the Tornado, there were three distinct ways in which the case might be presented. If the Virginius was sighted in Spanish waters and chased to sea, or if she was sighted on the high seas and chased towards Jamaica, international law and treaty must decide the matter. If captured within a league of Jamaica, the British Government would have cognizance of the case.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SENTIMENTS.

While the Secretary of State is thus dispassionate, President Grant shows the popular disposition to make an active protest for the Cubans.

MINISTER SICKLES

is considered to be the god-father of the Republic in Spain, and his influence in the matter will probably direct action at Washington, and, to some extent, at Madrid. Witnesses allege that the joint policy between Washington and Madrid is for Castelar to be humored with the moral support of the United States in his attempt to recover Cuba, with the understanding that, after the Carlists are wiped out, he will abolish slavery and give Cuba representative rights.

THE MARINE CORPS OF SPAIN.

Apropos of Spain, to-day's report of Capt. James Forney, of the marine corps, whom Secretary Robeson sent over Europe to inspect the relative strength and efficiency of the shipboard soldiery of the leading nations, shows that Spain has 10,000 marines, and that the marine corps is the highest branch of her service, the officers being uniformly selected from the nobility, and the corps trained in colleges at Cadiz and Madrid. This large marine force is less efficient at present than before the revolution, the officers having become trading politicians. It is the second marine force, however, in the world, Great Britain having 14,000 and the United States only 3,000. The Spanish marines are divided between the infantry and artillery services. Thus Spain is twice as strong in ships as we, and has more than three to one of ships—military. Capt. Forney visited Cadiz barracks only a few months ago.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Gen. Sherman, whose report has been seen to-day, shows that our army, like our navy, is down to twenty-five regiments, and companies of fifty-nine men, the maximum, making less than 15,000 troops in the regular army. These considerations bode no help at present to the Cuban patriots.

A PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Many of our prominent citizens have signed an address to President Grant, requesting his interference on behalf of the Virginius prisoners held by Spain.

THE EXECUTION.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 10.—A letter from Havana, Nov. 5th, gives the following account of the execution of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago de Cuba: The four prisoners were shot at the place made famous by previous executions, and in the usual manner, kneeling close to the slaughter-house wall. All marched to the spot with firmness. Bambetta and Ryan showed marked courage, although the former was slightly affected toward the last. The two others quite broke down before they were bandaged, but the rest up to the last never flinched a moment, and died without fear or regret. Bambetta and Ryan were killed at the first discharge.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Nothing of marked importance occurred to-day with reference to the Virginius affair, with the exception of a dispatch from Minister Sickles notifying the Secretary of State that the Spanish Government had telegraphed to the Captain-General to stay all proceedings against the captives now in custody. Minister Sickles was to have had an interview to-day with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The execution which recently occurred is condemned in official circles as brutal. When all the facts attending it become known, should it appear that international law has been violated, immediate measures will be taken to maintain the dignity of this Government; but the Secretary of State has no idea that Castelar's Government will be slow to make due reparation as far as in its power, judging from its friendly disposition toward the United States and expressed desire to cultivate more intimate relations of peace. The Secretary of State is represented as saying to-day, during the interview with reference to the reported

EXECUTION OF SANTA ROSA,

that he had not been officially advised of it, but that Santa Rosa had given him a great deal of trouble. He was once before condemned to death as a pirate. After consuming a ream of paper, and sending and receiving numerous cable dispatches, the Government secured his release. Only a few weeks ago Santa Rosa wrote to the Secretary, saying he owed the preservation of his life to him. Therefore the Secretary thought that Santa Rosa was not wise in again periling his safety.

MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—An enthusiastic Cuban meeting was held here yesterday. The Surveyor of the Port and other prominent Federal officials participated. Resolutions were adopted condemning the barbarity of the Spaniards, and calling on the Federal Government to recognize the Cubans as belligerants, and requiring indemnity and apology for recent outrages on American citizens.

The Cuban Leaders Executed by the Spaniards—Career of the Steamer Virginius.

From the New York Times, Nov. 8.

GEN. RYAN.

Gen. W. A. C. Ryan joined the insurgents of the "Ever-Faithful Isle" about eight years ago. In connection with other friends of the Cuban cause in this city, he prepared an expedition, consisting of several hundred men and a large number of rifles, with ammunition and other materials of war. The expedition landed safely in an unfrequented part of the island of Cuba, and proved of great assistance to the army of liberation. Ryan left with the expedition, and the reports of the commanding officers, together with letters of well-informed correspondents, showed that he had fought gallantly in several engagements with the Spaniards. He returned to this city to prepare another expedition, but how he escaped the hands of the Spaniards is a mystery. On arriving here he was joined by Gen. Goicouria and other officers, and they purchased new supplies and several vessels, which were to leave at different times. In the meantime 100 gunboats were manufactured for the Spanish Government of Cuba, so as to guard the shores of the island. The vessels were placed at every available point, and their commanders were watchful in the extreme. United States Marshal Barlow, now the Attorney-General of the State, having received information that Ryan and Goicouria were getting up an expedition, sent Deputy Marshals to intercept the vessel and arrest the leaders. Marshal Barlow and ex-District-Attorney Pierrepont had authority to use the naval forces at this port to aid them in stopping the filibusters. One of the expeditions was seized, and Goicouria, Ryan, and others were subsequently arrested and indicted. While Ryan was in charge of one of the Marshals, Downey, he made his escape at the Metropolitan Hotel,—his friends tying the hands of the Marshal,—but, although subsequently taken into custody, he was never brought to trial. Goicouria was released on bail, and managed to reach Cuba, where he was caught and garroted by the Spaniards. Ryan, having refused to go, was accused of cowardice. He continued to remain in this city, but how he managed to procure means was known only to himself and a few friends. After remaining here several years he sailed for Cuba. During his first advent in that country he was promoted to the rank of General. He was pre-eminently a soldier of fortune and a filibuster by nature. He was at one time connected with a mining company, but it did not pay. A few years ago he purchased the journal known as *Our Society*, but it failed in his hands. He was a bosom friend of Helmbold, of Buchu fame, and the more eccentric notorieties of this city found in him a congenial friend.

LIEUT.-COL. JESUS DE SOL.

Jesus De Sol was Lieutenant-Colonel, and a farmer residing at Cinque Villas when he joined the insurrection, six years ago. He was captured soon after his landing, but escaped to New York, and occupied his time in collecting money and purchasing munitions of war. He was one of the most patriotic soldiers in the Cuban army. He devoted all his personal property to the cause. When he joined the revolution he had 200 men in command, and always took an advanced part in the struggle. He remained in the city a year and a half, and sailed in the Atlas with the others for Kingston. He leaves a wife and five children unprovided for in the city.

GEN. CESPEDES.

Brig.-Gen. Cespedes was a brother of President Pedro Cespedes, and one of the first who joined in the movement to drive the Spaniards from Cuba. At the times of his death he was 54 years of age. He fled about a year ago from Cuba, in order to escape the fury of the Spanish authorities, and since that time remained in Kingston, raising means wherewith to carry on the struggle. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

THE CAREER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The side-wheel steamer Virgin, now called the Virginius, was built on the Clyde in the year 1864, intended for a blockade-runner, and was reported to be, when launched, one of the most rapid vessels ever constructed, her lines being most symmetrical and her engines remarkably powerful for her size. After a successful career in running our Southern blockade, she was eventually captured at Mobile, cotton laden, when the Union forces took that city. Subsequently, the Virgin was brought to New York, and was transferred by the Naval Department to that of the Revenue, but after she had entered the service of the United States she was found unsuited for her work, and she was sold at auction to Mr. Isaac Roberts, a son of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, but was subsequently transferred Mr. John F. Patterson, of New York. She was then fitted up as a privateer and blockade-runner, in the interest of the Cuban insurgents. She was a very desirable vessel for that purpose, not merely on account of her great speed, but on account of her small draught of water—only eight feet when loaded with 400 tons of cargo,—which gave her unusual facilities for running close in shore on the Cuban coast. On July 20, 1871, Gen. Rafael Quesada being in command, she was successful in landing a cargo on the Cuban coast, near Santiago de Cuba. On the 7th of July last, under the same commander, she succeeded in landing another cargo on the southern coast of Cuba. Both these cargoes were obtained in Venezuela, and the Virginius, although she has continued to fly the American flag, has not been in an American port since 1871. During her filibustering career she lay for some time in the port of Colon, where she was closely watched by the Spanish war vessel Pizarro, but received the protection of the American Minister to Columbia, on the ground that her papers were regular, and that she could not be molested for an unlawful voyage, after the unlawful voyage had been definitely completed. At the time of her capture she was under the command of Capt. Joseph Fry, a native of Louisiana, and a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, who was engaged in the running of the blockade during the rebellion.

A LIQUOR-CASE IN IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 10.—The liquor-sellers of North McGregor, Ia., were thrown into a state of confusion by the appearance of Sheriff Davis in their midst with papers to serve in five actions commenced by Elijah Odell and Woodward & Preston, attorneys for Sarah Frank, against H. Katzky, Ole Brastburg, C. Anderson, O. F. Thasler, John Costigan, and P. Heck, for selling liquor to her husband, John Frank, at divers times. Under the laws of our State, a judgment against a liquor-seller for selling intoxicating drinks is a lien on the building which he occupies, if the owner of said building knows of the selling of the liquor. Our Supreme Court holds that the law is constitutional.

FINANCIAL.

The Foreign Money Market Tight—Many Failures Rumored.

Money Easier in New York than for Two Months Past.

The First National Bank of Washington Paying Thirty Cents on the Dollar.

No More Paper of the Texas & Pacific Construction Company to Go to Protest.

Alleged Unsteadiness of the Whole Pennsylvania Central Fabric.

Passenger and Freight Business Smaller than for the Preceding Thirteen Years.

New England Manufacturers Resuming Work.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 10—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances to-day is £73,000. Consols for money, 92@92⅛; on account, 92⅛@92⅝. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 92; 5-20s of 67, 95⅞; 10-40s, 90⅜; new 5s, 90; Erie, 34⅜.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96⅝.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Rentes, 55f. 85c.

LONDON, Nov. 10—5 p. m.—Exceptional rates for advances, from 10 to 13 per cent, have been asked, both at the bank and on the street. There are many rumors of failures.

A BRITISH PANIC DREADED.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 8.

The attention of the financial and commercial community is now directed toward Lombard street, where it is feared that they are about to have a revulsion even greater than that which has befallen the United States. For some time past the balance of trade has been in favor of the United States, its exports exceeding its imports by a large amount. This has caused a steady flow of bullion to this country, which the Bank of England has endeavored to check by raising the rate of discount until it has reached the very high rate of 8 per cent. Another meeting of the Governors of the Bank was held yesterday, at which it was advanced to 9 per cent, with a depressing effect on prices here and in London, United States bonds falling in the latter city from ¼ to ⅜ per cent, Erie and New York Central each 3 per cent, with a corresponding decline here.

This advance in the bank rate was the topic of general discussion in financial circles, where it seemed to presage another era of panic. The present rate of discount of 9 per cent is the highest since 1866, when Overend, Gurney & Co., bankers, the Greek traders, and other large operators in both the stock and commercial markets, passing a crisis in England and throughout Europe. The British panic of 1866 developed a system of commercial corruption, prostrated confidence, and for the time prevented a restoration of commercial relations. It is usual only in anticipation of commercial disorder to advance the rate to such high figures in order to preserve the bullion for the reserve. Since the last Franco-Prussian war there have been numerous stock-jobbing bubbles floated in England, and the shares distributed throughout all classes of the community having money to invest. The raising of the rate for money by the Bank of England curtails the resources of the stock-jobbers as well as hampers the operations of English importers and other merchants. Money becoming too costly, there is danger that those stock-jobbers, who are heavily loaded with doubtful or even good securities, will fail, and that the merchants will not obtain the money wherewith to meet their engagements. Should there be any additional trouble, it is believed that, if nothing else will do, the Bank act will be suspended, and the Bank of England be allowed to issue its notes irrespective of the amount of bullion which it has on hand as a reserve.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PACIFIC MAIL LITIGATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Public interest has been reawakened in the Pacific Mail litigation by the publication of the papers in the case. Ex-President Allen B. Stockwell has made through counsel an answer to the complaint of Aaron Freeman, of Schenectady. It is a general denial of all the charges of fraud or malfeasance in office made against him. It sets forth, among other things, that during the year 1873, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company owned a certain amount of the stock of the Panama Railroad Company, but that the Company disposed of it during the same year. Friends of Stockwell say that, when he became President of the Company, it had the 37,000 shares of Panama stock so often referred to. It was desirable to obtain more funds, and Stockwell sold 15,000 of the stock at 100. The remaining 13,000 shares were hypothecated or loaned for the account of the Company. The proceeds of all these operations were used by the Company in the transaction of its regular business. It is also alleged that these securities were largely enhanced in value, so that the Company actually profited to the extent of $1,000,000 by the operations of its President. After the hypothecation of 12,000 shares, the stock began to fall and securities of the Company were pledged to secure those with whom the transactions had been made. These securities were afterwards purchased by Stockwell, and in payment thereof he gave the mortgages and notes of the Home Saving Bank and the Company. This left Stockwell to pay the Company's debt of $1,200,000 with interest, for these suits were brought to a careful examination by the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company. The latter agreed to an adjustment of the claims on Stockwell's payment to the Company of $10,000,000 of its capital stock, which at the present market rate would not about $250,000.

FAILURE OF A TEA HOUSE.

Battershall & Co., tea merchants, No. 161 Pearl street, failed to-day. The house was of fair standing, though not large, and are said to have been doing a business of $1,000,000 a year. They expect to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

by an official of a financial institution is added to the long catalogue of crimes of this nature, a catalogue which is being added to from day to day with a rapidity which astounds and almost discourages the true philanthropist in his hope for better days and better men. The culprit is Henry D. Lowes, late Cashier of the Security Bank, No. 319 Broadway. Lowes discharged his duties in the bank on the 3d inst. Not appearing in his place next day, inquiry at his residence on the succeeding day elicited the fact that his wife knew nothing of his whereabouts. This aroused suspicion, and an examination of his accounts showed that he had appropriated $20,000 of current funds. His accounts were found to be correct. As far as can be learned, he has not engaged in stock speculations, but has attracted money and fled. He has borne an excellent character, but it is now believed that the reason of his sudden departure was his intimacy with a woman of uncertain reputation, who accompanied him. He has been in the employ of the bank since its organization, five or six years ago, and was promoted to the position he recently held from that of bookkeeper. He has a wife and one child in Brooklyn. The officers of the bank say that the defalcation will not injure its capital, the sureties of the defaulter being sufficient to cover the amount he stole. The capital of the bank is $500,000. The President and Directors, who are all men of wealth, say that they would willingly make good any impairment of the bank's capital were it necessary. Benjamin H. Dewey has been chosen to fill the vacancy made by Lowes' crime.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

which was appointed to improve upon the present mode of banking, will report at the meeting of the Clearing-House to-morrow. It is understood that the Committee will recommend an abolition of the custom of paying interest on deposits, and will prohibit the certification of checks unless the money is actually on hand. This will seriously embarrass stock-brokers, who have been accustomed to extraordinary accommodations of this kind.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROPOSED BANKING REFORMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Various reform measures are being discussed by the banks as to the method of conducting business in the future, and the Clearing-House Committee will doubtless report upon the matter very soon. It now seems certain that the Committee will declare against the payment of interest on deposits, and also against the certification of bank checks, except where the money is actually on deposit.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The proposition to compel all railways to make to the Stock Exchange full monthly statements meets with general favor.

THE TEA FIRM FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The tea firm that failed to-day was Bettershall & Co., whose transactions, says the *Tribune*, generally aggregated $1,000,000 per annum.

WILL PAY IN FULL.

Messrs. Greenleaf, Morris & Co. have informed the Stock Exchange that they are ready to pay in full.

WORK FOR LABORERS.

At a meeting of the Aldermen of Brooklyn, this evening, a resolution was adopted placing $18,000 to the account of street-repairing, to enable the Board of Public Works to immediately re-employ discharged men on the street.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SILVER-RESUMPTION FARCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Three hundred dollars a day is the whole figure paid out in silver by the United States Treasury, and the till is now all owing a shining emptiness. The Secretary is winding up the Mints.

THE CASE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

in bankruptcy was to have been up to-day before Judge Humphreys, but the firm shirked an appearance, and one of the persons named in the application as a partner, W. H. Tenney, entered a disclaimer. One of the attorneys for the Cookes was Totten, son-in-law of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The First National Bank is paying 30 cents on the dollar to depositors who have proved their accounts. The depositors will receive about 50 per cent in all according to present indications. Among the depositors who to-day received 30 per cent of their deposits was ex-President Johnson, who received nearly $22,000.

JAY COOKE & CO.

One of the depositors in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., of this city, says that the proposition has been made to pay 15 per cent in money, and the remainder in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, in satisfaction of their creditors.

Outstanding legal tenders, $361,837,271.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE OSWEGO & MIDLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Abraham S. Hewitt, Receiver of the Midland & Oswego Railroad, said to-day that when he took charge of the road the men had not been paid for four months, and there was then due them $459,000. The expenditures had exceeded the receipts by $3,000 a day. It was a thoroughly bankrupt corporation. He explained the condition of the road to the employes, and said he would pay them all he could get out of the concern. The men have worked cheerfully ever since. He had reduced expenses in every possible way, and he believed that this month they would not exceed the receipts. He thought the road ought never to have been built, but it will doubtless be of benefit to the country through which it passes, and in time may be made to pay interest on a moderate cost.

The road had cost on paper, $35,000,000, by which he meant that bonds to that amount were issued. Probably $26,000,000 in cash were expended. There are, he said, $1,000,000 first, and $4,000,000 second mortgage bonds out. The Montclair and the New Jersey Midland Roads had cost at least $150,000 a mile, and had been recklessly managed.

SUIT AGAINST THE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC ROAD.

Counsel for Lucas Hendrick Westjen made application to-day to Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, and others, from using, incumbering, or disposing of in any way 10,000 tons of iron rails now lying on the premises of Woodruff & Robinson, in Brooklyn. The complaint and affidavit on which the application is based are very voluminous. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TOM SCOTT FABRIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The prevailing subject of discussion amongst the political operators is Tom Scott, his Texas railroad, and its Construction Company. Edward Pierrepont, of New York, is quoted to-day as having expressed the opinion by letter that the whole Pennsylvania fabric is in a nervous condition. Scott's friends regard his letter tendering his resignation as an admission that his affairs are insecure; and, as he is looked upon as the only vigorous intellect in the Pennsylvania Company, his withdrawal, it is believed, would be a fatal blow to its credit. The growing age and the relative mental feebleness of President Thompson also are canvassed.

SCOTT'S TEXAS LOSSES.

It is said that B. F. Butler had $200,000 in the Construction Company, and that Clinton Wheeler, John A. C. Grey, and a large number of Southern and carpet-bag politicians have also been bitten.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The condition of the Texas Pacific Company appears to be no better than its parasite, as was shown in an advertisement in the newspapers last Saturday, which called in 20 per cent more on the capital subscription. John W. Forney, who on a former occasion made a good thing by releasing his interest in the Baltimore & Potomac charter to Scott, has lost it on this turn. The appearances were that no more than 75 per cent would be called in by the Construction Company, and that 50 per cent would probably be the limit. Instead of this, the full subscription has been called in, and there are no dividends of either bonds or money. The little operators now charge that the big ones set up a job on them, and point to Scott's own subscription as too small to show that he had any belief in the health of the scheme.

TROUBLES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

There is less freight and passenger travel at present than has been known for thirteen years, and how to pay the accruing dividends on the leased roads is a subject of earnest concern to the Pennsylvania roads. It is now doubted whether the late reported loan of millions to the Company has come to hand.

CONVENIENT LEAGUE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad people say that neither their New York or Western leases are drawn so as to make it incumbent on the Company to carry any road after it has ceased to be profitable. In New Jersey, particularly, the stockholders are without security.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOM SCOTT INTERVIEWED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Col. Thomas Scott informed me this afternoon that no more bills of the Texas and Pacific Construction Company will be allowed to go to protest, and that Mr. John Welsh will arrange an extension with the holders. Col. Scott says that the failure of the Company—for virtually it is a failure—is mainly attributable to the present scarcity of money in Europe and at home, and their consequent inability to dispose of their bonds, and thus meet obligations. He is of opinion that their difficulties will shortly be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—There is much interest in financial circles in this city in the contest which is now going on in the administration of the

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

WAREHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Evidence of E. A. Driver and Murry Nelson, with Comments by Col. Hough.

Large Shortages of Oats, and How Settled.

The Way Grain Is Delivered and Borrowed, and What Is Thought of the Chances of Going to the Penitentiary.

Have the Houghs Done Anything Out of the Genuine Line?

Registrar Clary's Opinions on Receipts for Grain Delivered by the Floating Elevator.

On Monday, Oct. 20, 1873, the Committee to investigate the alleged elevator frauds met, pursuant to adjournment, and the following proceedings were had:

EDWARD A. DRIVER

was duly sworn, and testified as follows:

The Chairman: Q.—You are one of the firm of Spear & Driver, are you not?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—There have been certain charges of irregularities in the press and before the public in regard to the management of the Hough warehouses. This Committee is appointed to investigate those charges, as far as they are able to do so; to see what grounds there are for them. Mr. Driver, do you know anything in regard to irregularities in the Hough warehouses; in regard to the delivery of grain, where warehouse receipts have not been presented, and whether grain has not been called for upon warehouse receipts when grain was not there?

A.—Well, we sent around receipts for something like 10,000 bushels of wheat, I think. I don't know the exact number of bushels,—and among them was more receipts.

Q.—When was this?

A.—Some day last week. I cannot tell the date; among these receipts were some old receipts dated before the present crop of oats. I cannot give the dates.

Q.—Were they dated in the spring or in the summer?

A.—I could not say. My partner looked after that business. I had nothing in the world to do with it, except hearing them talk about it. I sent these oats around to get the shipping order. They said they had advertised for the purpose of calling in the old receipts, and that we should have sent them in; and they finally took them up and paid for them, the market price, for No. 2 oats—for the old receipts. When the bills of lading were brought to the office, the cargo was short about 1,100 bushels, I think, of oats, which they said they could not deliver out of the Hough warehouse.

Q.—Was that in addition to the old receipts?

A.—Yes, sir. There was about 1,100 that they said they could not put aboard, and they paid for them at the price we paid for a cargo.

Q.—Did you understand they did not have the oats in the house to put aboard?

A.—Well, I didn't have any conversation about it with the Messrs. Hough whatever. I only know that the receipt of the propeller line said they could not get the oats. My partner went around and saw them, and they said send in the bill for them and they would pay for them, which I believe they did.

Q.—What is the nature of that advertisement they represented that they published?

A.—I never saw it; I have no idea what it was intended for. I am a poor witness in the matter, because I had nothing to do with the transaction whatever. My partner and my brother went to see them.

Q.—Your partner and your brother, you say, Mr. Driver?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is there any one in your office who has a personal knowledge of this matter?

A.—I think not, than what I stated. I think those are the facts in substance. In the first instance, they claim that they had advertised for the old receipts to be brought in.

Mr. R. M. Hough: We did not claim that exactly; we did not advertise for them; there is where you are mistaken.

A.—Well, I may be mistaken; I understood it that way.

The Chairman: The report came to the Committee that such transactions had taken place, and we wanted to see just what it was. Now, have the Committee any questions to ask?

Mr. Warren: I will ask him if he knows of anything else in regard to this matter.

A.—That is all I know; I understood they claimed that they were old oats, and should have been brought in. Afterwards they took up the old oats and paid for them. When the propeller was brought in the cargo was 1,100 bushels short, and they paid for those.

The Chairman: Now, Col. Hough, if you desire to ask any questions you can have an opportunity.

Mr. R. M. Hough: I have no questions to ask, that I know of; there are some questions, perhaps, that I will ask at a proper time.

Mr. Warren: Q.—What was the shortage?

A.—About 2,200 bushels of the old oats, which could not be delivered when the receipts were sent to their office, and they paid for those. There was 1,100 bushels out of the new receipts also paid for.

Mr. R. M. Hough: I will say to the Committee, to put this thing at rest, without going any further, that these oats were delivered into the house last winter previous to the foundation giving way. We unloaded the house and elevated those oats in the house. They laid there during the winter and spring. There was about 10,000 bushels. They became heated; we failed to post them, and they were in our way there. I went to Mr. Clary and told him, and Mr. Clary will say the same thing. I told him the condition of the oats. I told him I wanted to take out those 10,000 bushels of old oats, and I asked him what I should do. He told me I had better advertise for these receipts, which I did.

Mr. Clary: I told you first what the law was, did I not?

A.—Yes, sir; the storage amounted to about one-half what the oats were worth. We advertised for these receipts, but before the receipts were brought in we had shipped these oats away as rejected oats. We bought them for No. 2, and had hard work to get them off as rejected. We paid for everything that has come in since, whether new or old, to make up the deficiency. They were heated, and it was hard work to get the Inspectors to pass them as rejected.

Mr. Clary: You stated to me there was only about 4,000 bushels of these receipts?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Driver: If it would clear up the thing any, I could bring the dates of these receipts.

Mr. R. M. Hough: We have them, I guess. We did not take in any grain from the middle of March to the 1st of August—not a bushel. Our house was emptied, and we were elevating it. These oats were in the house, and we failed to get the receipts.

The Chairman: The reason for shipping them out was, that the oats were in a bad condition?

A.—Yes, sir; and we advertised for the receipts, and have paid for them as they came in.

Q.—You are aware what the law prescribes?

A.—Yes, sir; the law permits us to do that. The law permits us to take and ship grain when it becomes partially damaged, and ship it at the risk of the owner.

Q.—And it requires you to post the oats when you ascertained they were out of condition, don't it?

A.—Very likely.

Mr. Clary: Mr. Hough told me he had about 10,000 bushels of oats heated and out of condition; that about 4,000 bushels belong to him, or, rather, there were about 4,000 bushels of receipts outstanding against them. He came to me and wanted to know what he should do about it, and I told him he wanted to post that sort of property. He said he wanted to get rid of it. Then I told him, "You had better advertise it for a certain length of time before you can sell it; that is what the law requires." "Yes," he answered, but he said he did not want to keep the oats, and conformed directly to the law. He said he was about to ship them out, and he would take the chances, as they were in the way, and he said he was going to ship them off. Says I, "If you are going to do that, you had better advertise them for a certain length of time." He claimed that the oats—a part of them—was his own, and he had only a thousand bushels outstanding.

The Chairman: I understand these 3,300 bushels cover these lots?

Mr. Hough: So far as they had been presented.

Mr. Priestly: They are all in now, are they, Mr. Hough?

A.—That is my understanding; the receipts were advertised by numbers. Of course, if they are not all in they will come in. We advertised in the Times and THE TRIBUNE for the receipts.

Mr. Clary: It would have been a very serious offense, Mr. Hough, would it not? I had been very careful to tell Mr. Hough that it was a penitentiary offense to cancel the receipts.

A.—Oh! yes; every time. I understand I am going down there; but I don't believe it will be just now.

MURRY NELSON

was duly sworn, and testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Wright: Q.—Mr. Nelson, you are a member of the firm of Vincent, Nelson & Co.?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The elevator firm?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The Committee did not call you, Mr. Nelson; you were called at the request of the Messrs. Hough, who wish to ask you some questions. I think we have no questions to ask.

Mr. R. M. Hough: Q.—Who compose the firm of Vincent, Nelson & Co.?

A.—B. B. Vincent, E. B. Stevens, and myself.

Q.—You also have a commission firm of Murry Nelson & Co.?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who composes that firm?

A.—Myself and Mr. Stevens.

Q.—Mr. Vincent has no interest in that?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is Vincent, Nelson & Co. in the habit—have they been in the habit—of giving Murry Nelson & Co. orders for grain before the receipts had been presented?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They have been doing it all summer, haven't they?

A.—Well, yes; I should say so, from time to time, ever since the two concerns started.

Q.—To what extent have they had orders where they have not had the receipts presented, at any one time?

A.—Well, I could not tell without looking at the books.

Q.—Did they ever have as high as 50,000?

A.—Well, I don't know as they had—still they might. I don't know what you mean by that.

Q.—I mean this, Mr. Nelson; I will try to make myself understood if I can: If Murry Nelson & Co.—that is, yourself and Mr. Stevens—apply to Vincent, Nelson & Co. for an order on the elevator, if you issue orders to them to load a vessel without their presenting their receipts before the order was issued?

A.—Not without their presenting the receipts—or without their cancelling the receipts?

Q.—Mr. Nelson, you don't tell me that you always presented your receipts before the order was issued?

A.—The two offices are together.

Q.—Well, then, I will say Vincent, Hough & Co., since the new firm started. I will confine myself down to the other office. I will confine myself to the books there.

A.—I say that we have delivered grain frequently to Murry Nelson & Co. without the cancellation of the receipts or the presentation of the receipts at the elevator office.

Q.—That is, you have done that in your own office—down here where this new office is?

A.—In both offices.

Q.—Now, sir, won't your books show how that is—that Vincent, Hough & Co.'s books will show that orders have been given from your office to Murry Nelson & Co., and to others, where the receipts have not been brought in for two or three weeks after, to the extent of 75,000 or 100,000 bushels.

A.—I can't say that it was so long a time. They show that grain has been delivered to Murry Nelson & Co., and others, after the presentation of the receipts.

Q.—When Murry Nelson & Co. called for the receipts—when they called for the order—you brought in the receipts when you got ready?

A.—No, not that; that grain has always been delivered upon my order.

Q.—You are one of the firm?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A member of both firms?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A member of all three firms?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then you gave these orders to your own house, and took them at once, without buying up your receipt?

A.—No, sir; I knew, as a rule, when I gave them on my own house that they had the receipts, or contracts for the receipts, before they came in.

Q.—The contract for the receipts and the receipts are two different things?

A.—I state them as two things.

Q.—I propose to send for the books of your office pretty soon. Did you go to see Mr. Clary, and tell him that he had better look after us; that we were in straitened circumstances, and were shipping out grain, and to see if our receipts were correct or not?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You did not?

A.—No, sir; I did not do any such thing.

Q.—That is between you and him, then?

A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—If you have not, of course, I have nothing more to say. At the time this investigation commenced do you know how much you were short?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Well, can you approximate it?

A.—Well, I do not know as I can. It is not necessary at all, because the books will show. Our books and Mr. Clary's both will show.

Q.—Mr. Clary has given his testimony here, and I understand that the books of Messrs. Hough & Co.'s office will show?

A.—Yes, undoubtedly.

Q.—You three men comprise both firms, one a commission-house and the other an elevator firm; and you have made free to understand each others' business, and to draw on your house as you thought proper, and to order your reports as you got in your receipts and your contracts and shipped the grain away?

A.—No; I hardly say that. You say we made free.

Q.—Well, won't the books show that?

A.—No, I don't think they will, though that is not a definite proposition, anyway.

Q.—Well, then, hasn't that line of business been pursued?

A.—The elevator office will follow my orders always.

Q.—Have you given an order now to ship?

A.—For the sake of being definite, I would prefer to refer right to Mr. Clary's books.

Q.—Wouldn't you just as soon have your own?

A.—Just exactly.

Q.—Because they have been at my books, and I would like to have yours come in.

A.—I would just as soon have my books; the books of Vincent, Nelson & Co. are the same thing.

Q.—Now, is not that the general practice? Hasn't the practice I speak of been the general practice of the trade among all the elevators?

A.—I suppose it was. I have always had grain at the other houses whenever I wanted it.

Q.—They took receipts for it?

A.—Yes, sir; to a reasonable extent.

The Chairman: Q.—What would be a reasonable extent? I ask the question now, so that we shall not overlook it.

A.—I suppose that is in the judgment of each man for himself; I gave an order on Friday or Saturday on the propeller Raleigh, and she carries some 38,000 bushels. I gave George Walker an order for 15,000, more or less, over and above the receipts. They lacked about that much receipts of filling her up. In the afternoon they had another vessel at the house, which was short something like a thousand bushels, and I gave them an order for that much. That has been my practice ever since I run an elevator with that kind of men. It has been a matter in my own judgment entirely.

The Chairman: Q.—What would you consider a reasonable amount? Would it be 14,000 or 15,000 bushels, or 10,000, or 20,000?

A.—That would depend upon the quality of grain I had in the house, and the receipts, and so forth, and so on. If the house was full, and grain was arriving rapidly, I should give them an order for 30,000 or 50,000.

Q.—Well, you would 100,000, wouldn't you?

A.—Yes, I would 100,000 if the receipts were large enough; if we were running the house to its full capacity, and were crowded for room all the time,—of course, on their promise to replace it with certified checks. Sometimes we require certified checks.

Mr. R. M. Hough: Q.—Not from parties that you consider good, like Walker & Kent?

A.—I should not from a firm like Walker & Kent, and others. Of course, that is a matter for consideration and judgment.

Mr. Clary: Well, it is a Penitentiary offense, isn't it?

A.—I think it is, according to law; that is my understanding.

Mr. Warren: I think there has been some evidence brought in here, represented as coming from Mr. Nelson, as to the practice in his firm and the practice generally. I think it would be proper for us to ask Mr. Nelson some questions on those points.

Mr. R. M. Hough: In regard to Mr. Nelson's statements to Mr. Clary?

Mr. Warren: Yes, that is one of them.

The Chairman: There was another statement made here on the general subject of a transaction between Murry Nelson,—of his borrowing from Armour, Dole & Co.

Mr. Clary: There was a cargo of some 20,000 bushels, I believe?

A.—Some 20,000 bushels over and above the receipts presented.

Mr. Clary: I stated substantially this: That Mr. Barrell, down there, had not returned to me that cargo, and reported that Murry Nelson & Co. owed him a considerable balance,—how much I do not know.

The Chairman: It came out here that it was somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 bushels; and that the matter ran along until the panic commenced, and after this matter became a subject of public talk, and then the matter was in some way straightened up.

Mr. Clary: No, sir; that is not the way. The thing was closed up on Monday, Oct. 6, but there were no public announcements made of any difficulty until a day or two after that.

The Chairman: It was publicly known there were some irregularities complained of before that Monday, in the latter part of the previous week. Setting aside all these points, there is a question of the Portch here.

A.—Well, I think I would like to correct the part of my testimony relating to this subject; I am reminded now of something in answer to a question by the Colonel, as to how much we were short. I think the way he put it was, at the time this investigation commenced.

Col. Hough: At about the time we called for the Committee?

A.—My intention was to say at the time this investigation commenced we were not short any, and had not been for some time before. I know our shortage was in process of being made up. I went to New York some days before, and the shortage was made up soon after I left.

The Chairman: You went to New York before this panic commenced?

A.—During the panic; about the time the round dance commenced here, I lit out.

Q.—We were asking you, at the time of this interruption, about the cargo of Portch—if you have any explanation to make in regard to that?

A.—I do not know that I have. That matter, as I understand it, would belong to Armour, Dole & Co.

Q.—It came in here incidentally in the course of our investigation. As to the matter of that cargo.

A.—I do not know what the investigation is, I am sure; but I supposed it was pertinent to Mr. Hough entirely.

Q.—The examination of this subject has brought in, incidentally, the practice of loaning grain out of the warehouses without returning the receipts; that came in as an instance in which it had been done; that came in simply incidentally, just as your examination has come in incidentally here upon that same subject.

A.—I do not want to be technical at all, or put anything in the way of the Committee; but that is a matter that I know nothing about of my own knowledge, except that Mr. Stevens told me that he borrowed a cargo so-and-so, and it was shipped, but I had nothing to do with the business, and I think, therefore, my testimony cannot be very competent.

Q.—I suppose the Houghs want to show what the custom is.

Mr. R. M. Hough: Mr. Nelson says he supposes we are here to investigate the irregularities of our house. It is true we are the figure-head. Now, what I want to get at is, that these irregularities at our house exist no more than they do in the other houses throughout the city. In order to do that, I propose to show—which I think I have a right to do—how business had been conducted by other houses, in order to indicate the course I have taken myself.

The Chairman: It strikes me it is entirely legitimate, and the Houghs have a right to do that. I do not know what the other members of the Committee think about it.

Mr. Priestly: I think it is no more than just to them.

Mr. R. M. Hough: The only way I see this thing can mix you in with Armour, Dole & Co., is the fact, Mr. Nelson, that your house borrowed this grain from them. They can bring them in to show why they did it. You being the party that receive the grain, you should let the Commission know how you got that cargo of wheat.

A.—Mr. Stevens would be a better witness about that. I know, in a general way, that such a thing occurred. The details I do not know, nor just when it was paid.

Mr. R. M. Hough: Mr. Nelson, I want to ask you another question. Suppose you should draw your house right down until there were no receipts out, and you should find you had 20,000 bushels of grain left there; now how are you going to get it out, under the law?

A.—Well, that case never presented itself to me. We never had any such experience as that.

Q.—Now, we emptied our house last spring for repairs.

A.—And the house overrun so much.

Q.—Yes, sir; now, how are you going to get that out of your house under the law?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Now let me ask you another question: You, sir, as an elevator man, have no right to take a vessel alongside of your house and load it from canal-boats on floaters, have you, without making a report to Mr. Clary?

A.—Well, I think that is the interpretation or construction of the law.

Q.—Could Mr. Howard Priestly do it without making any report—let the vessel anchor in the middle of the stream?

A.—On floaters?

Q.—Yes; I am talking about floaters; you, as a warehouseman, and Mr. Howard Priestly not being connected with the warehouse; and you loaded the vessel from the floater. That vessel is reported for cancellation as loaded at your house. Now, then, how are you going to report that?

A.—That is a new question to me, I guess; I don't think the Warehouse law mentions floaters at all.

Q.—Very true; but it mentions you, and your duties as a warehouseman. You have a vessel loading alongside your elevator, and you buy five or six canal-boats, or ten or fifteen, and unload them, and that vessel is reported as loading from the National Elevator?

A.—That, I should think, would put a different aspect on it.

Q.—Now, sir, how are you going to report that vessel?

A.—A vessel loaded at the National Elevator would be reported.

Q.—No; I am talking about floaters,—where it don't go into the house at all.

A.—Well, I don't think that floaters are mentioned in the Warehouse law, and have nothing to do with it.

Q.—But it mentions your duty as a warehouseman. Now, can you, as a warehouseman, do what Mr. Priestly can?

A.—I guess that is so; I guess I cannot.

Q.—That he can go and load a vessel from floaters without reporting to Mr. Clary, while you cannot do it?

A.—I suppose that is so; I never thought of it before, as I know of; I do not know why it isn't. The floaters have nothing to do with the warehouse or the Warehouse law.

Q.—But you, as a warehouseman, have something to do with them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If Murry Nelson & Co. are shipping a cargo of grain, we will say, and your house is full, and you buy canal-boats enough, and you are broke down at your place, you have got a shaft out of order, or have broke a driving-wheel, or your engine gets out of level, and you buy canal-boats of corn and load a vessel, and she lays alongside the National Elevator, the duty of the house Inspector is to report that vessel loaded there, to the Inspector's office.

A.—Whether the grain goes into the house or not?

Q.—Yes sir; because she loads at your house. Then I want to know how you are going to report her as coming from your house?

A.—Murry Nelson & Co. have nothing to do with the elevator.

Q.—Well, it is the same thing. You are a warehouseman and a commission man both.

A.—Yes; but they are run entirely separate, and the two concerns want to be kept separate. I guess I understand what you want to get at. If I do, let me state it in this way: If my house was broken down, and I take a floater and transfer boats, I should say that by that operation, in connection with the way you state it in regard to the Inspector, he reports it at the National Elevator and that I make the floater a part of the elevator. Then there would be no difference at all.

Q.—But if your grain don't go into the house? Your receipts don't go into market because there are no receipts issued except for collection. Now, would Mr. Howard Priestly have to make any such report, being outside of the warehouse? That is, are the duties of a warehouseman any different under the law from the duties of the trade outside towards the report of the Registrar and Inspector?

A.—Well, I suppose they are. The duties of the warehousemen are different from the duties of the commission merchant. Mr. Priestly might take a floater and load vessels in waters adjacent to any elevator, and he is not accountable under the Warehouse law.

Mr. Warren: I think Mr. Clary could explain this thing in a few minutes. For my part, I can't see whether there is any difference.

Mr. Clary: I understand it to be this: If Hough, in the transaction of his business, breaks down his elevator and gets a boat alongside, and puts his grain into that, it is a part and parcel of his elevator, and we should require him to report the receipts for cancellation just as much as we would if the elevator had not been broken down; but if Hough should take a vessel down the creek here somewhere, and, independent of any operations in his elevator, should transfer six or eight boat-loads, our Inspector would report that transaction to us, and we would have it on our books. We have got perhaps 600,000 or 700,000 bushels of that kind of transactions, and we don't expect reports for cancellation; but in the case I speak of I regard it as a different thing, and we held him to a strict accountability.

Mr. Warren: If Mr. Hough should come to you and say to you there were certain canal-boats that went into certain vessels, you would get a report of them; they are paid for. Now, why is he placed in any different position from any other ship that has not gone into his house? There are the boats, and there is the pay for them; if Mr. Hough issued the receipts for these boats, and these receipts went into market, then they would have a right to call for the grain as though it went into the house.

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Clary requires him to issue the receipts for the amount of grain, not for issue, but for cancellation.

Mr. Clary: Most of the elevators write out a receipt for everything they take in store, but there is a large proportion of it never issued. Smith & Thompson do that, and return the receipt at once, as though it had never been out of their possession.

Mr. R. M. Hough: What I was trying to get at was, the difference in the law between us and shippers here. If I, as a warehouseman, take a canal-boat alongside our dock, I would have to make a report; but Mr. Priestly could take a boat alongside any dock he was a mind to hire. The law discriminates between he and I as against warehousemen.

Mr. Clary: Holds you to a stricter accountability, because you are a warehouseman.

Mr. Nelson: If we take a floater at a house and load two or three boats by a floater, and run one boat or more out of the house, why, then, I don't think you could separate them. They would all go together.

The Chairman: Supposing in this instance, where Mr. Clary considers that a canal-boat is on your premises, and another instance where it is not on your premises, your riparian rights extend to the middle of the river, and it is, in fact, transferred on your premises, then you are on the premises of the elevator—that is, on any waters included within your riparian rights. In that case, he asks if that is not a transaction belonging to the elevator.

Mr. Clary: That is what I mean, and a report must be made. Outside of that on anybody else's waters does not require any return.

The Chairman: It has been shown here that these floaters do transfer into the houses; sometimes they spout a lot of corn into a house; that covers the subject, I should think.

Mr. Nelson: I think I made myself understood. It seems to be a matter of opinion rather than evidence.

Mr. Clary: I think we substantially agree all round.

Mr. R. M. Hough: I bring out this evidence to show that I have not been any more culpable than the rest of them.

Mr. Nelson: I do not know as ever any such case occurred at our place.

The Chairman: Mr. Nelson, do you know anything about a transfer by the Houghs, or rather the matter of warehouse receipts being issued by the Houghs for two stone-boats—corn from two stone-boats from the river?

A.—I do not know a word about it. If I ever told anything about it, I told it as something told to me. I never said that I knew anything about it from my own knowledge. I have been asked a hundred times about it, and I have always taken the pains to say that I didn't know anything about it; I referred to it as some newspaper gossip, or something of that kind.

The Chairman: Mr. Hough, have you anything further to offer?

Mr. R. M. Hough: I do not know that I wish to offer anything further to the Committee; I think I have produced evidence enough to show what the practice is among the elevators of this city.

The Committee then adjourned to 9 a. m. Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873.

"THE WORLD DOES MOVE."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At one time, when Alexandria was still the intellectual capital of the world, the Chair of Philosophy was filled by a young woman, beautiful in person, and of irreproachable virtue, whose wisdom and eloquence drew to her academy the learning, wealth, and fashion of that cultivated but luxurious metropolis. Religious fanaticism, comprehending the "irrepressible conflict" between philosophy and dogma, sought to strengthen the foundations of the Church by the total annihilation of education and free-thought. To this policy the beautiful Hypatia fell a victim. Her brutal assassination, and the burning of the unrivaled library and museum of Alexandria, are fitting preludes to the long centuries of darkness which followed. Doubtless the genius of Hypatia was the flower of Greek culture, disenthralled from the prejudices of more provincial Athens, whose Aspasia, to satisfy the insatiable hunger of her superb intellect, wore the badge of suspected virtue. All eras of unusual mental activity have brought to the surface types more or less brilliant of woman, illustrating the dignity and capacity of her sex. Our new civilization, most like that of Alexandria, is the product of the best elements of the nations; and prejudices of caste, custom, and religion, in this mingling of all castes, customs, and religions, are becoming disintegrated and ready to crumble away. Thought is making titanic struggles to set itself free, and education is fitting woman for that splendid destiny which eternal Nature meant man should share with her. Hypatia is her star in the East,—the prophecy of a more perfect day, whose dawn begins to glow upon our horizon.

Events crowd rapidly. Three years ago, a young girl graduated from one of our public schools. Her genius led her irresistibly to the law. Coke and Blackstone became her prophets. Fatherless, and not rich, conscious of her talents, she was eager to enter the lists, to win not only bread, but an honorable career, in the line of her genius. Her appeal for privilege was returned without comment by the Supreme Court, which, by subsequent decree, declared that woman may not attest legal documents, enter our courts as advocate, or plead before our juries; asserting, further, this human law to be based upon disqualifications inherent in the sex. Dismayed, but not utterly cast down, recognizing the fact that the struggle was no longer an individual one, she said, "My fate is inevitable. I cannot consent to be a failure; I will be what I must;" and in the face of warnings and entreaties, in defiance of the Supreme Court itself, she has knocked with so divine a persistence that all doors have opened before her, until Alta M. Hulett stands within the Bar of our city to-day, crowned with complete success as the advocate of a more just and liberal interpretation of the "higher law" and its incorporation into the statutes of our State. Honor to whom honor is due. B.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The New Jail to Be Ready for Prisoners in Five Weeks—Report of the Finance Committee on Taxes—Refusal of the Board to Advance Money on Contracts—A Lot of Routine Business Transacted.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the Chair, and present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from Armstrong & Egan, architects, stating that the new Jail would be ready for occupancy in five weeks, and suggesting that arrangements be made for bedding and other necessary furniture.

Referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

Judge Tree complained of defective heating in his court-room, and the Committee on Public Buildings were instructed to remedy the defects.

It was reported that ten bodies had been received at the Morgue during last month.

The County Agent asked for the appointment of three additional visitors to look after the interests of the poor.

Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, with power to act.

The County Physician suggested the propriety of increasing the capacity of the tank for supplying the Insane Asylum with hot and cold water.

Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

The Judges called attention to the defective gas arrangements in the Court rooms and the Clerk's offices.

Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The village of Jefferson asked an appropriation of $300 to construct the approaches of the Clybourn Avenue bridge and "Carpenter's" bridge over the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The warrant was ordered to be drawn for the amount asked.

A number of bills were submitted and referred to appropriate committees.

The Judiciary Committee reported that the bill of the Hon. W. W. Heaton, for $60 for holding Court in this county was correct, and should be paid.

It was so ordered.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined the statement of the County Treasurer and believed the same to be correct. Of the delinquent personal property tax amounting to $76,629.77, $31,049.80 was represented by the National and private banks, and $3,070.83 by the local insurance companies, leaving a balance of $41,607.14, of which amount a considerable portion would, no doubt, be collected, as it was the duty of the County Collector to send men out to hunt up the delinquents. The County Attorney informed the Committee that the right to tax the shares of stock of the National Banks had been argued before Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, who had the matter under advisement, but until he decided the case the injunction restraining the County Collector from selling held good. The Committee were gratified to find that out of a levy of $1,174,534.33, judgment was refused on only $7,264.24.

The report was received and filed.

The Finance Committee reported against advancing $6,000 to Becker Brothers on their wood and coal contract, on the ground that the county should not advance money before contracts were fulfilled.

Adopted.

It was ordered that $5,945 be paid to Boyd & Buckton on account of heating apparatus in the new jail, and $19,070 to M. B. Bailey on account of mason work on the same building; also, $3,732.40 for mason work on the additional story to the Insane Asylum.

The joint Committee on Poor-House and Paupers and Hospital recommended that the contract for potatoes be awarded to C. F. Periolat at the following rates: 350 bushels of peachblows at 98 cents a bushel, and 350 bushels of early rose at 95 cents, also that beans and hominy be given for city and county outdoor relief in lieu of potatoes.

A learned discussion ensued on the relative amount of nutrition contained in a bushel of beans and a bushel of potatoes. Beans won, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Bailiffs' wages for the month of October, amounting to $5,049.32, were ordered to be paid.

The Town of Maine got $800, Lemont $400, and Lyons $1,000, to help to build bridges.

County Superintendent of Schools Lane asked permission to have printed 2,000 copies of his annual report showing the condition of schools in the county.

The Committee on Education were empowered to print the document.

Mr. Bogue offered a resolution calling on the heads of the various departments and offices for statements of supplies used by each department during the year.

Adopted.

The Board adjourned until Monday next.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Consolidation of the Wisconsin Central and Milwaukee & Northern Railways—Clerks Panic-Stricken—Mr. Cook's Successor.

Negotiations have been completed by which the Wisconsin Central Railroad will be transferred to and consolidated with the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company. This action makes a continuous line of rail under one management from Milwaukee to Ashland, on Lake Superior. The advantages Milwaukee will reap from this transfer are many and obvious. The country through which the line runs abounds with timber in almost inexhaustible quantities, and the producers of that section will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them of shipment to Milwaukee and this city. It is said that the offices of the Wisconsin Central, which are now located in this city, will be removed to Milwaukee in a few days.

FRIGHTENED CLERKS.

The clerks at the offices of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad were in a great state of excitement yesterday on account of the rumor that John F. Tracy, the President of the road, had come to this city for the purpose of reducing the pay of all the employes of the Company 10 per cent. Mr. Hugh Riddle, the Superintendent, is said to be strongly opposed to a reduction, because the employes are already getting about 25 per cent less pay than the employes of some of the other roads. Brakemen, for example, who receive $45 to $50 a month on the Illinois Central receive only $35 to $40 a month on the Rock Island.

MR. COOK'S SUCCESSOR.

Although Mr. H. D. Cook, late Railway Commissioner, who died suddenly day before yesterday, has not yet been consigned to his grave, the railway managers in this city were, nevertheless, very much agitated yesterday about his successor. Most of them favor the appointment of Mr. Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, or Judge Lawrence. They are strongly opposed to any more farmers being put on the Board. They want a business man of sound good sense.

Septic Poisons.

The Commission which was organized for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the plague which for so long a period ravaged certain Provinces of Persia, attribute the source of the poison to caverns in the earth, in which those who died of the plague forty years ago were buried, and which caverns have recently been reopened. The present plague commenced almost immediately upon the opening of these caverns. One of the persons first seized had been engaged in this work, and is said to have disinterred a quantity of human bones; another person, who likewise had removed some bones from one of these caverns, was also attacked. The plague, thus begun, spread from these sources as a nucleus; and from other facts gathered by the Commissioners they decided that this was the origin of the disease.

PRESBYTERIAN NEWS.

Meeting of the Chicago Presbytery—A Suspended Member Restored.

The Rev. J. M. Faris Appointed Financial Agent of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Dr. William Fleming Stevenson, of Dublin, Ireland, the Probable Successor of Dr. Patterson.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Chicago was held in the Presbyterian Rooms, McCormick's Block, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. E. L. Hurd presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. John Forsythe, of Englewood, after which the roll was called, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The ministers present were: Drs. R. W. Patterson, Hurd, Post, Profs. Swing and Blackburn, and the Revs. L. H. Reid, C. L. Thompson, Ben E. S. Ely, Arthur Mitchell, D. S. Johnson, E. Davis, G. C. Noyes, A. E. Kittredge, Walter Forsythe, J. H. Walker, J. T. Matthews, W. B. Truax, J. H. Trowbridge, J. Taylor, W. C. Young, J. MacLeod, C. Barnard, and J. B. McClure.

The Rev. John Weitzel, a suspended member of the Presbytery, presented a letter of confession, through the stated clerk, and a request to be restored to membership, which, after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Truax, Swing, Blackburn, Thompson, Ely, Walker, Forsythe, and others took part, was unanimously granted.

The Rev. J. Harrison, in charge of the Church of the Pilgrims, presented a letter from the Congregational Association of Chicago, and, after an examination and assent to the constitutional questions, was received as a member of the Presbytery.

The committee appointed to install the Rev. Dr. Post as pastor of the Holland Presbyterian Church, reported that work accomplished last Sunday, Prof. Swing presiding and delivering the address, the Rev. L. H. Reed preaching the sermon and charging the pastor, and the Rev. C. L. Thompson charging the people. A similar report was made respecting the installation of the Rev. Ben E. S. Ely as pastor of the Grace Presbyterian Church.

The Revs. Robert Beer, of Valparaiso, Ind., and Lewis Thompson, of the Presbytery of St. Paul, being present, sat as corresponding members of the body.

The Presbytery, after a pleasant and harmonious session, adjourned to meet in the same rooms on the first Monday in December, at 10:30 a. m.

The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson offered the closing prayer.

A FINANCIAL AGENT APPOINTED.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary was held in the Presbyterian Book Rooms, McCormick's Block, yesterday, the Hon. Judge S. M. Moore presiding, and the Rev. L. H. Reid acting as Secretary. The report of a sub-committee, appointed at a previous meeting to look after a Financial Agent for the Seminary, was presented, in which it was stated that the Rev. J. M. Faris, of Anna, Ill., had been recommended as a suitable person for the Agency, but the Committee preferred the meeting to act in the matter, irrespective of the recommendation. After due consideration, the Rev. J. M. Faris was unanimously elected Financial Agent, his salary being fixed at $2,000 per annum, and payment of the same to begin at the time of assuming charge, should he accept. Mr. Faris was the Financial Agent of this institution several years ago, and of late has been the agent of Westminister College at Fulton, Mo., for which he has just completed an endowment of $100,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

There will be a meeting of the Superintendents of the Presbyterian Sunday-schools of the city in the Ministerial Rooms, McCormick's Block, next Thursday, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of arranging for the organization of a Sunday-school Association in connection with the Chicago Presbytery. It is further announced that J. Bennett Tyler, who is in charge of the Sunday-school Bureau of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, will ere long visit Chicago, at which time he will address the Presbyterians on "How to Utilize the Sabbath-schools." It is desirable that a full meeting be had next Thursday.

IT IS RUMORED

that the Second Presbyterian Church are endeavoring to secure the Rev. Dr. William Fleming Stevenson, of Dublin, as successor to the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson. Dr. Stevenson is a leading minister in the Irish Presbyterian Church, who has recently become well known in religious circles by his active participation in the late Evangelical Alliance. He is about 40 years of age, and celebrated as a scholar and author, his most popular work being "Working and Praying."

BOARD OF POLICE.

October Report of the Fire-Marshal—Trials of Two New Steamers—Troubles of Policemen.

The Board of Police held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Cleveland in the chair. Present, Commissioners Wright and Sheridan, and a score of politicians.

Fire-Marshal Benner submitted his report for October. There were 49 fires, involving a loss on buildings of $30,950, and on goods of $39,950; total, $70,900; insurance, $221,850. The causes of the fires were: Accident, 2; carelessness, 8; lamp explosions, 3; gas explosion, 1; overheated stove-pipe, 1; sparks from stove, 1; sparks from furnace, 4; sparks from chimney, 1; defective stove-pipe, 1; defective chimney, 5; defective furnace, 1; children playing with matches, 1; known and supposed indendiarism, 11; spontaneous combustion, 4; unknown, 5.

The report of a trial of an Ahern and a Silsby steam fire-engine, at the foot of Quincy street yesterday morning, was also submitted. The Ahern steamer had water at the nozzle of 500 feet of hose in 5 minutes and 43 seconds after lighting the fire; water was thrown 100 feet in 8 minutes 35 seconds; 150 feet in 9 minutes 35 seconds; 200 feet in 11 minutes; 225 feet in 18 minutes 30 seconds. The greatest distance thrown was 228 feet. Through 250 feet of hose, with 1¼-inch nozzle, water was thrown 225 feet; through the same length of hose, with 1-inch nozzles, two streams were forced 177 feet 8 inches; with a 1½-inch nozzle the water fell 277 feet from the pipemen. The Silsby engine forced water out of the nozzle, through 500 feet of hose, in 11 minutes and 7 seconds after lighting the fire. In 14 minutes 33 seconds the stream ended at 100 feet, and at 150 feet in 16 minutes 35 seconds. The greatest distance thrown was 159 feet 4 inches. Through 250 feet of hose, with a 1¼-inch nozzle, water was forced 212 feet 4 inches; through the same length of hose, with a 1-inch nozzle, 189 feet 6 inches; with a 1⅜-inch nozzle, 229 feet 9 inches.

The Fire-Marshal was directed to remove the steam fire-engine from the Exposition Building to-day, and to organize two new companies. No. 23 will be located at the corner of Twenty-first and Paulina streets, and No. 25 at the intersection of Halsted and Luke streets.

The case of Policeman Frederick O'Carter, who was found guilty last Saturday of maltreating George Kernan, and of conduct unbecoming an officer, was called up for judgment.

Commissioner Sheridan said O'Carter was a coward and a poltroon, and unfit to be a policeman.

The President did not agree with him, considering that the beating was in a measure justified by the circumstances.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that O'Carter be discharged. He desired to discuss the evidence, in order that the press might learn his views about the maltreatment of citizens by brutal policemen.

Neither the President nor Commissioner Wright were in a mood to indulge in comment, and, on motion of the latter, it was decided to reprimand the officer.

Ex-Special Policeman William Henry, the alleged bigamist, who was dropped from the force on Saturday, appeared, and desired to show the Board that injustice had been done him. He made a statement, denying that he had married another woman while Mrs. Nelson was his wife, and was so earnest in asserting his innocence that he was requested to bring in his papers and witnesses for examination this afternoon.

The Board then adjourned.

The License Law in Sweden.

Many people advocate a license system, and their arguments have found a noticeable support in the success which has attended that system in Sweden. Forty years ago there were 173,000 stills in that country, sending forth an annual deluge of alcoholic stimulants estimated at ten gallons per head of the entire population. The effects of this enormous consumption of intoxicants became so deplorable that the Diet, in 1854, established a system of licenses, granting to local authorities the power of fixing the number in each district, the price thereof, determined by auction, to go to the relief of local taxes. This effected a great reform, but ten years later the people of Gothenburg (a place of about 25,000 inhabitants) resolved upon another step forward, and prohibited all private gain from the retail sale of spirits, by putting the public houses "under charge of managers, on the joint-stock limited liability principle," and the effect of this change was so satisfactory that "the police cases of drunkenness, which in 1864 were 6.10 per cent, decreased to 2.52 per cent in 1870." In a financial aspect the system is no less successful, for in the last-named year the profits handed over to the town treasury amounted to nearly $60,000, besides which the town sold to grocers and wine merchants retail licenses for one year for $37,000. To-day the quantity of intoxicating liquors consumed annually in Sweden is rather less than one-fifth of the consumption of 1854.

THE STEAMER BAVARIAN.

Further Particulars of the Lake Ontario Disaster.

From the Toronto Mail, Nov. 7.

It appears that the steamer Bavarian, an iron boat of the Canadian Navigation Company's line, left this port at the usual hour on Wednesday afternoon, bound down the lake for Montreal. There were six passengers only on board. The crew consisted of Capt. Carmichael, John Henderson, first mate; Charles Bradley, second mate; L. A. Macpherson, purser, and twenty-six men. Up till 8 o'clock, when the steamer was about opposite Oshawa, all went well. There was no high wind, and what there was came from the north—from the land side. The mate was in charge, pacing the hurricane deck. The ladies were in the forward saloon, and the crew occupied between decks in various ways.

On a sudden the cry of fire was heard, and instantaneously, as though the lightning had struck her, the Bavarian was wreathed in flames. There were three boats in the davits, one of which was immediately lowered by the pilot, who, with eight of the crew, jumped aboard of her and pulled off. The second boat was pushed overboard, filled, and swamped. The fire-fiend was behind and a third was pitched over in the same reckless fashion, and though dipping considerably she righted, and into her got the first mate and a dozen others. But the plug was out, and some precious moments passed with the water gaining on those in the boat, when Henderson found the plug and eventually the place in which it fitted. Two hats were brought into play and vigorous efforts made to lessen the water. Meanwhile, floating on a plank, and with a life-preserver round him, the Captain was seen paddling towards the boat, and was requested to wait a moment till the water was got under; but a boy who had scrambled on to the same plank clambered into the mate's boat; and the Captain shoved off, apparently with the intention of making for the pilot's boat, which was the last seen of him.

The lady-passengers on the ill-fated vessel were Mrs. Sibbald and daughter, of Brockville, and Miss Ireland, of Kingston, all lost. The only other woman on board was the stewardess, and she escaped in the mate's boat. The three male passengers were Mr. Hillyar Weir, of Chatham, Mr. J. J. Parmenter, of Toronto, and a young boy named James Clare, who was on his way to Montreal. His parents reside in Manitoba, and the boy, who was going to join friends of theirs at Montreal, is a pupil at Trinity School, Port Hope. The poor little fellow had a very narrow escape, for which he is chiefly indebted to the purser. Mr. Weir is not among the passengers saved. The ladies, being in the forward cabin, would be sure to run to the bows, for the fire broke out amidships, and probably arose from the bursting of the steam chest. The boats were at the stern, and they were therefore separated from the means of escape. When last seen they were huddled together on the forecastle. Those in the mate's boat had all they could do to save themselves and keep the boat afloat.

Why the pilot, a Frenchman named Napoleon, and his eight messmates, in a boat capable of holding thrice the number, were unable to render assistance, to paddle round the burning wreck and save those who jumped into the water, we cannot say. The Captain, the engineer, William Finucan, the steward, William Spence, Mr. Weir, and seven other men are believed to have perished.

About two hours after the boats pulled away from the blazing wreck, assistance was seen to be coming from Bowmanville. One of the boats reached Oshawa about an hour after midnight, and the other landed a couple of miles lower down, the pilot's boat having two oars, and the mate's three to propel her. Our informant declared that he thought that less than five minutes elapsed between the first discovery of the fire, and the two boats being on the water laden with those who reached the shore. The mate's cheek was burned and the boat he was in was scorched, so fierce was the progress of the flames.

The Bavarian was a new paddle steamer, well found in all respects, and only launched on the 1st of July last. Her hull was the hull of the Kingston, which, it will be remembered, was burned, and Capt. Carmichael, who was then in command of Mr. Hamilton's boat, earned great credit for his daring behavior on that occasion.

The smoking hull was towed into Whitby by a tug from Newcastle, and when we last heard of her the steam fire-engine of the town was playing on the wreck, with the view of extinguishing the last remnants of the fire. The boat's cargo consisted mainly of 1,300 bushels of apples and about fifty tons of bacon.

Authentic Statement as to the Cause of the Steamer's Loss.

From the Toronto Globe, Nov. 8.

The following is an authentic statement made by Capt. Thomas Howard, General Superintendent of the Canadian Navigation Steamers. Capt. Howard states that the cause of the accident was through the walking-beam breaking at the centre; the forward part of the beam being in connection with the connecting-rod of the engines, was thrown forward, breaking through the front of the saloon on to the main deck, where was stored twenty-five barrels containing spirits; the beam being of great weight smashed in the barrels, causing the spirits to run down into the fire-hole, where it ignited. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be done with water to try to extinguish the fire. Capt. Howard further states that the Company are determined to punish, if in their power to do so, the pilot, a Frenchman, and the men who went away from the burning vessel in the first boat, contrary to the instructions of the first mate, Mr. Henderson. Capt. Howard speaks in high terms of Mr. Henderson's conduct, and adds that had the men in the first boat only done their duty as they were ordered by the first mate, and remained alongside of the steamer, it is probable that not a life need have been lost; the boat left the burning vessel with only nine persons in her, whilst she was capable of holding twenty-five persons. It is believed there are twelve people, including the four passengers, who have lost their lives, but until a return is made of the crew saved the exact number lost cannot be stated. Capt. Howard expects that the Bavarian will be in a condition to admit of her being towed down to Montreal next week for repairs. The value of the steamer was $100,000, but she was only insured for $60,000.

The Best Remedy for Obesity.

From To-Day.

Obesity has been regarded in all ages and by nearly all people as a great misfortune. Some of the Gentoods enter their dwellings by a hole in the roof, and, if a person is so fat that he cannot get in, they regard him as an outlaw, swelled out big with sin. In China, obesity is considered a blessing. In that great country a man's mind is measured by his corporate bulk.

Over Dr. Stafford, who was enormously fat, they placed the following epitaph:

Take heed, oh, good traveler, and not tread hard,
For here lies Dr. Stafford, in all this church-yard.

Over the corpulent chandler they inscribed this epitaph:

Here lies in earth an honest fellow,
Who died by fat and lived by tallow.

Dr. Beddoes was so stout that a lady friend used to call him the "walking feather-bed." At the court of Louis XV. there were two very fat noblemen—cousins. The King rallied one of them on his corpulency, and added, "I suppose you take little or no exercise?" "Your Majesty will pardon me," replied the Duke, "for I generally walk two or three times around my cousin every morning."

Many remedies have been resorted to; vinegar and other acids have been used. Dr. Fleming advised the swallowing of a quarter of an ounce of common castile soap every night. Darwin thinks that salt and salt meat are efficacious.

Mr. Banting, an Englishman, became very fat, and strove by all sorts of means to rid himself of his incumbrance, and at last hit upon a method which he took great pains to communicate to others. This was to live exclusively on meat. In 1863, Mr. Banting published a pamphlet giving the secret of his relief. He tells us that the sorts of food which he particularly advises fat people to avoid are "butter, sugar, potatoes, milk, and beer." He urges that there need be no stint in quantity. The only thing requiring attention is the quality. He urges with much force and spirit against sugar and other sweet things. He thinks that saccharine matter is, of all food, the most fattening.

Banting's system has attracted considerable attention. Thousands of the waddling Germans have tried it, but now few believe in it—not that it will not reduce the flesh, for it will certainly do that, but because it reduces it by producing a diseased condition, particularly of the kidneys. Many grave cases of disease of the kidneys, produced by the Banting system, are reported from Germany.

The only safe and effective treatment of obesity is a reduction in the quality of the usual food, an increase of exercise and a reduction of the hours of sleep. This should be gradually pushed until the reduction in weight is one or two pounds a week. This cannot fail, and will invariably improve his health.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The New Constitution.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 8.

The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania practically concluded its labors on Monday, and formally adjourned to Dec. 27 at Harrisburg, unless convened sooner. The Constitution as adopted will be presented for the concurrence of the people at a special election to be held on the 3d day of December. Several important changes, of which the following is a summary, have been made in nearly all the provisions of the present Constitution.

The article on Lgislature increases the House to not less than 200 members, and makes the Senate consist of 38; the number apportioned to Philadelphia is 38 members and 8 Senators. The sessions are to be biennial, instead of annual; the term of Senators will be four years, and members of the House two. Salary and mileage are to be fixed by law, with the provision that during the term for which the members are sitting they shall not increase their salaries. In apportioning the House each county shall have one member at least, and an additional member for every 17,600 inhabitants. The cities are to have separate districts, but no district shall have more than four Representatives. One important provision requires every bill to be read on three different days before its final passage, and on the latter the vote is to be taken by yeas and nays, which are to be recorded on the journal, and a majority of all the members are required to vote on the final passage. Special or local legislation is so restricted as to prevent the abuses which have heretofore occurred. Any local or special bills not covered by certain limitations are required to be advertised for at least 30 days prior to their introduction in the locality where they are to take effect.

In regard to contracts for providing the Legislature with stationery, etc., it is provided that the contract shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, and that no member shall be directly or indirectly interested in such contract. The contracts are to be approved by the Auditor-General, State Treasurer, Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor. Appropriation bills are to embrace nothing but the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments, interest on public debt, and public school fund. All other appropriations are to be made by special bills.

Executors, administrators, and guardians are forbidden to invest trust funds in bonds or stocks of any private corporation.

The article relative to the Executive branch of the State Government increases the term of the Governor from three to four years, and created the office of Lieutenant-Governor, who is to be elected by the people, and shall be President of the Senate. The article provides for the appointment of a Board of Pardons, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. One of the most important provisions is that which allows the Governor to veto any item in an appropriation bill, and approve the rest of it. The Secretary of Internal Affairs will serve a term of four years, the Auditor-General three years, and the State Treasurer two years. The Auditor-General and State Treasurer cannot hold the same office two consecutive terms—an application of the "one term" principle.

The article regulating the Judiciary increases the Judges of the Supreme Court from five to seven, whose term of office is to be twenty-one instead of fifteen years. They are not eligible for re-election. A separate judicial district is established for sections having 40,000 inhabitants. The principle of minority representation is adopted in the election of Judges of the Supreme Court, it being directed that, whenever two Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only and when three are to be chosen he shall vote for no more than two. The article further provides that convictions for homicide and other crimes defined by law may be removed to the Supreme Court for review. Judges are required to audit and settle decedents' accounts free of charge. Persons may by agreement dispense with trial by jury in civil cases, and submit the same for the decision of the Court.

Important changes are made in regard to the time of electing State and local officers. The general election is to be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the first Monday in November. Local elections are to be held on the third Tuesday of February, at which the city, ward, borough, and township officers are to be elected. Each voter must have resided at least twelve months in a district to entitle him to vote therein, and in the case of foreigners they must be citizens of the United States for one month to entitle them to the elective franchise. An important provision is that every ballot shall be numbered and recorded on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector. Another section refers all elections to the courts, including that of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The article on Taxation and Finance requires that all taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. It provides that the Legislature shall continue and maintain the sinking fund, pay the interest of the public debt, and annually reduce the principal not less than $250,000. It prohibits the use of the sinking fund for any other purpose. It declares making use of the public moneys by any of the officers of the State or members of the General Assembly a criminal offense.

The article respecting Railroads and Canals authorizes any association or corporation to organize for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad or canal between any points in the State. It prohibits railroad and canal companies from making any undue or unreasonable discrimination in freight charges, and limits the charge for freight in the same direction to an amount not exceeding the charge to a more distant station. It also prohibits the consolidation of railroads and canals with competing lines by lease or otherwise, and will not allow any company doing the business of a common carrier to engage in any other business, or to hold or acquire lands. No officer of any railroad or canal company shall furnish materials or supplies for such company; and no company shall make any discrimination in charges or facilities between transportation companies and individuals. No free passes shall be granted except to officers and employes of such company, and no passenger-railway in any city shall extend or construct their road without the consent of the local authorities.

The new Constitution further directs that the Legislature shall maintain a thorough and efficient system of public schools, and appropriate $1,000,000 annually for that purpose. Women over 21 years of age are eligible for any office under the School laws. County officers are to be salaried, and the fees which they are authorized to receive shall be paid into the State or County Treasury. Provisions are made for the election of three County Commissioners and three Auditors on the limited vote system, giving the minority a representation in each board. In private corporations, the cumulative system of voting shall be applied to the election of Directors and managers. The Convention appointed a committee to attend to the voting on the new Constitution, printed sheets of which are to be supplied to newspapers, which are to receive 1½ cents for each copy circulated with the regular edition.

"A Juggler."

From the Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise.

At the sale of the Brunswick Railroad Joe Brown was a bidder, and announced that he was buying the road to take up the iron. This was alarming—as Joe knew it would be—to the friends of the road, and in a few minutes he called to the crier to hold on for him to "juggle" a little. He retired and "juggled." Upon his return he announced that he was no longer a bidder. He had "juggled" himself out. Now, can it be that the shrewd ex-Governor was playing a bluff game for a day's wages? He evidently intended to frighten somebody, and for a purpose. That he did not want the road the sequel proved, as also did his announcement that he would take up the iron. Did these German bondholders allow him to fleece them by so simple a maneuvre? If so, how much did Joseph make by the operation?

—A Virginia City, Montana, lunch-fiend has bet $150 that he can eat 1,000 eggs in 1,000 hours. He is at it now in one of the restaurants of that place.

A PRACTICAL WOMAN.

Mrs. H. M. Barnard, of the Commission on Emigration.

She Goes to the Bottom of the Whole Emigration Business.

In Order to Observe Its Workings, She Crosses the Ocean in the Steerage.

And Comes from New York to Chicago on an Emigrant Train.

She Partakes of the Same Food and Attention During the Voyage.

Result of Her Personal Observations—What She Will Recommend to Congress.

A TRIBUNE reporter was sent yesterday to the Sherman House, with instructions to make a call upon Mrs. H. M. Barnard, a member of the Commission on Emigration appointed at Washington, in June last, with a view of looking into, and obtaining information upon, emigration matters, more especially with the question of transportation, and the general treatment of emigrants in transit. Mrs. Barnard, as can be gleaned from the manner in which she treats the subject of emigration, has a goodly share of common sense and strength of character, and combines with these qualities attractions of person and manner far above the common, and possesses conversational powers that made the short half-hour spent in her society by THE TRIBUNE reporter at once very pleasant and instructive. She is

A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN LADY,

full of that purely American kind of dignity which does not require to assert itself by means of chronic frigidity of manner,—has a kindly, handsome face that Armitage would have found a much better model for his Columbia, in the memorial picture, than the harsh-eyed woman of his imagination. Her reception of THE TRIBUNE reporter was frank and cordial, and, when his mission was announced, she at once entered with spirit into a description of the work she had accomplished and the opinions she had formed. The following is, as nearly as possible,

A REPRODUCTION OF THE INTERVIEW:

Reporter—You are, I believe, Madam, a duly-appointed Commissioner of Emigration?

Mrs. Barnard—I am, sir. I was appointed in June last. At first I was not on the Commission, which was appointed, under a resolution of the Senate, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the collection of information with regard to the treatment of passengers on board of the different steamships. I thought at the time, and represented to the Secretary of the Treasury, that, inasmuch as a large proportion of the emigrants are women and children, their peculiar hardships would be best understood by a woman. The Secretary saw the sense of my proposition to act as lady-Commissioner, and appointed me accordingly.

Reporter—And you began your duties immediately?

AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Mrs. Barnard—I did, sir. First of all, I went to Castle Garden, and examined thoroughly its working, and the result was a firm conviction that it is a truly beneficent institution. Out of the emigrants arriving at Castle Garden, not more than 14 per cent remain in the East; the balance move West as soon as possible,—the bulk of them west of Chicago. At Castle Garden the emigrants are well cared for. First and most important of all, they are guarded against the intrusive interference of the sharks who prey upon new arrivals; their baggage is checked for them and stored without charge, their money is changed without charge, and, during the interim between landing and moving West, their natural wants are provided for at reasonable rates. Friends who wish to see them are permitted to do so under the supervision of the proper officers, who also get them any letters or telegrams which may await them on arrival. The greatest solicitude of the officers is to keep the new-comers from the sharks outside, who are quite fully alive to the fact that almost all of them have a little money.

PAUPER EMIGRANTS.

Reporter—Some of the emigrants are, I suppose, paupers on arriving.

Mrs. Barnard—Some of them are, and of these Castle Garden takes charge for five years, undertaking to provide them with work as soon as possible. To guard, as much as possible, against the arrival of pauper emigrants, a payment is exacted from the transporting steamship companies of $1.50 for every passenger they land, or in lieu thereof a bond of $500 may be substituted that the emigrant will not become a pauper. The steamship companies are further restricted by an enactment which forbids their landing emigrants over 60 years of age, or blind, lame, or crippled in any way, save under an extra bond in each such case.

EXISTING ABUSES.

Reporter—Are there any abuses existing on this side which ought to be attended to?

Mrs. Barnard—Yes. There is one abuse which, though begun in Europe, is felt by the emigrant upon his arrival here; that is, the commissions allowed by railroad companies to their agents abroad. These agents often act unfairly to the emigrants, selling them tickets by circuitous routes, and giving them advice which misleads them, for the benefit of the company he represents. The railroad-ticket selling ought to be done at Castle Garden. The evils caused by these ticket-agents abroad have met with general disapproval in Europe, and I saw it stated the other day that in Germany the railroad agents have been notified to leave.

INITIATION.

Reporter—Do these emigrants soon fall into the manners and customs of their new home?

Mrs. Barnard—Very soon, as can be seen at any time at Castle Garden upon the arrival of a vessel. The new-comers, clad in their strange costumes, are welcomed by friends, to all appearances American citizens, but who, a couple of years previous, were just as strange-looking new arrivals as those they are initiating into the mysteries of American travel.

Reporter—Outside of the duly authorized care of the Castle Garden authorities, is any effort made to look after the emigrants?

Mrs. Barnard—Yes. There are three emigration societies, Irish and German, which look after the interests of emigrants. The interest which the Irish and German population of New York City take in emigration is wonderful. A wealthy, self-made Irishman of New York, Mr. Lynch, one of the Emigration Commissioners, published a book in which he supplied intending emigrants with information on the subject of emigration, and showed them how to become happy and comfortable in their new homes.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Reporter—When did your more active duties as Commissioner begin?

Mrs. Barnard—On the 28th of June last I went to Europe on a Cunard steamship, visiting, while there, emigrant vessels at Liverpool, Southampton, and Havre. I returned home in the City of New York, of the Inman Line, as a steerage passenger.

Reporter—Was the object of your taking a steerage passage known to the officers of the vessel?

Mrs. Barnard—It was not.

Reporter—And what was your general impression after the experience your passage gave you?

Mrs. Barnard—Much better than I had had any idea it would be. The English and German steamers are, with some serious exceptions, well managed. The emigrants are themselves learning what they have a right to expect at the hands of the companies, and are beginning to demand it, and the competition among the steamship companies for the emigrant transportation is so lively that any reasonable demands by the emigrants will be sure to be responded to. The immense value of the business is not so well understood as it might be on looking at the figures. An emigrant vessel carries, say, 1,000 passengers, at £12 apiece; thus the trip, which is accomplished in eight or ten days, brings a gross sum for emigrant passage alone of £12,000; at times as many as 1,300 passengers are carried, making the gross earnings £15,600 for the trip, without counting other sources of income. The emigrants, very soon after their arrival in America, see that their trip across might reasonably have been better for the money expended than it was, but they are happy in their lot, and let bygones be bygones. But when an emigrant returns home again, he generally sees that he gets the worth of his passage-money in comfort.

AN IRISH STEW.

Mrs. Barnard related to the reporter an amusing conversation she had with a steward of a steamship, who was a little astray in political economy, and found it hard to understand why the steamships on the Westward trip should give the passengers "a Hirish stew" when called for when there was such a "halmighty lot of 'em." He could understand their doing so on the Eastward run when there were but few passengers, but on the way out——. Mrs. Barnard, who is very thorough in all she undertakes, did not leave the steward until he fully understood the error of his logical position. The presence of so delectable a dish as Irish stew on the home run, as compared with its absence on the outward voyage, she attributes to the fact that the steerage passengers on the way back to Europe have learned what is their due, and get it. The rates of passage are the same both ways, and incomer and outgoer have an equal right to the savory dish which the latter only is privileged to enjoy.

THE GREATEST SUFFERERS.

The reporter resumed: Who are the greatest sufferers on board an emigrant vessel?

Mrs. Barnard—The women and the children. In many cases the husband and father has gone on ahead, in which case the unfortunate wife and mother, with in many cases seven or eight children, suffers great hardships. In most cases, none of the family have ever been more than a mile or two from home. To them the horrors of sea-sickness and the dread of dangers are particularly great. The English are the most despondent and homesick of passengers. The Germans are, the first sickness over, the happiest. It is not an uncommon thing to see the Germans, after the ship has been three days at sea, laughing and chatting merrily over prospects in the New World, and singing their national melodies to keep their spirits up.

THE GREATEST EVILS.

Reporter—What are the greatest evils which beset emigrant transportation?

Mrs. Barnard—The greatest of them all is the crowding, and this is a matter which ought to be ameliorated by legislation. The steamship companies all adhere to the regulation as laid down by English law, which allots eighteen square feet to each passenger. This, in my opinion, is not enough space to allow. Then comes the matter of ventilation, in which the English lines have made immense progress within the last few years, much more than has been accomplished by the Germans. In this, as in all other respects, the regular English and German lines are much better managed than the independent lines and sailing vessels. The latter ought to be put a stop to as emigrant-carriers altogether. On the German sailing vessels, frequently crowded with emigrants, and often taking months to make the voyage, the law does not provide for the carrying of a physician.

EUROPEAN ALARM.

Reporter—How do the European Governments look upon emigration.

Mrs. Barnard—With uniform disfavor. They are becoming alarmed about it. In the Clyde ship-building districts, especially, alarm is felt; the fear is frequently expressed that, if the tide of emigration is not stayed, America will soon be able to compete with them in ship-building. The English Government has made by far the greatest advance in the matter of ameliorating the passage of emigrants, but she does all she can to divert the stream into her own provinces. The question of emigration is not yet fully appreciated. It is looming up in the near future as one of the great subjects to command the attention of our Government.

PASSAGE DIFFICULTIES.

Reporter—Does perfect harmony reign on board a closely-crowded emigrant vessel throughout the voyage?

Mrs. Barnard—By no means. Troubles frequently occur among the passengers. Squabbles arise among the representatives of different nationalities, and terrific battles are frequently the result; misunderstandings occasionally arise between the passengers and the sailors; thefts frequently are reported, valuables being lost on almost every trip.

NO AUTHORITY.

Reporter—Who is invested with authority to quell the disturbances or look into alleged stealing cases?

Mr. Barnard—On the high seas the United States has no statute laws punishing crime. Legislation should be had on this subject. The steamship officers have no authority. If there were only a Government official on board of each emigrant ship, with a gold band around his cap to show his authority, order could be easily preserved. With the power to dispose summarily of the cases of theft arising during the voyage, much delay at the close of the voyage would be saved both the stealers and those stolen from.

FACILITIES FOR EATING.

Reporter—What other evils can you report?

Mrs. Barnard—One thing which could be easily accomplished, and at very slight cost, is the furnishing of eating utensils to the passengers. With a two-penny tin plate and the cheapest kind of knife and fork and spoon, the steerage passengers might enjoy the food provided for them. As it is, even a jack-knife is a luxury which the majority do not possess, and fingers and thumbs become the means of conveyance. Another thing which should be at once ameliorated is the scarcity of water, which at times occurs. The division of the sexes, which was formerly totally neglected, is now very well attended to.

RESULT OF MRS. B.'S EXPERIENCE.

Reporter—Then, Madam, taking it altogether, what is the result of your experience as an amateur steerage passenger?

Mrs. Barnard—Take it altogether, I am well satisfied, and I am sure that the passage, as compared with what it has been formerly, is greatly improved. Still, taking its natural discomforts into consideration, a steerage passage from Europe to America is a horror which might in many ways be greatly improved. One of the unpleasantest things in connection with it is the outrageous smell of carbolic acid powder, which is used in immense quantities, without rhyme or reason, as a disinfectant. A Russian leather bag, which I had with me on my trip out, is still so thoroughly impregnated with the carbolic odor that a handkerchief placed in it becomes scented in a very short space of time.

OBSERVATION IN EUROPE.

Reporter—Did you, while in Europe, look into the condition of the classes most inclined to emigrate?

Mrs. Barnard—I did so. In England, Ireland, and Scotland I visited the dwelling places of the lowest class of farm-laborers, and could not help wondering how people could live in such places. One thing which hardly struck me with wonder was the universally-expressed desire for emigration. In many cases their ideas, gained from highly-colored letters from friends who had already emigrated, are too hopeful, and on coming to America, where they expect to have money for the picking-up almost, they meet with disappointment. One of the greatest blessings to the emigrant would be the dissemination of knowledge by cheap publications, giving reliable information as to where skilled and unskilled labor is in demand, where agricultural laborers can find work, the climate of the country, its laws, and other matters upon which an emigrant should satisfy himself before starting. As a national investment, the dissemination of such knowledge would prove invaluable.

MONEY VALUE OF AN EMIGRANT.

Reporter—What is generally allowed to be the true money value of a newly-arrived emigrant to our country?

Mrs. Barnard—It has been variously computed. Mr. F. Kapp, a great authority in emigration matters, estimates him at $75. Mr. Young, of the Statistical Bureau, dissents from this estimate, which he thinks too high.

Reporter—What is your own opinion, Madam?

Mrs. Barnard—I think that he is worth much more than $75. He is a producer from the moment he arrives, and he produces from land which without him would remain unproductive. From this reason I place a higher estimate upon his value. One thing which is in itself a weighty consideration, is the status of emigrants. The real value of a skilled mechanic is almost unknown here. The skilled artisans of Europe are the class we ought to endeavor to induce to emigrate, and it could be done easily. The mechanic of Great Britain is a master of his trade, and his value as an emigrant is incalculable.

OBJECT IN COMING WEST.

Reporter—What induced you, Madam, to come as far as Chicago? Did not your work cease at Castle Garden?

Mrs. Barnard—My object in coming to Chicago was to find out the reliability of charges made against railroads which carry emigrants West, that they are careless of the rights of such passengers, that emigrant trains are frequently delayed for hours at stations to allow of the passage of passenger and freight trains. I took passage in an emigrant train, and came as far as Buffalo, and saw nothing to complain of. From Buffalo the emigrants went forward as regular second-class car passengers. I believe the Pennsylvania Central has done away with emigrant cars, and fits up old first-class cars for their use. There is an abuse existing on the railroads which ought to be put a stop to as soon as possible. There is a great deal of

OVERCHARGE ON EMIGRANT BAGGAGE.

The rates charged emigrants on whatever baggage they may bring in excess of the allowed 100 pounds are as follows, the starting point being New York in each case: To Chicago, per 100 lbs, $3.10; to Cincinnati, $2.80; to St. Louis, $3.60; to St. Paul, $5.40; to Denver, Col., $11.40; to Kansas City, $5.40. Now the charge on first-class baggage from New York to Chicago is 40 cents for the extra 100 lbs, and to Cincinnati, 37 cents. The difference, it will be seen, is enormous and unjust. The Adams Express Company's rates are from New York to Chicago, $4 per 100 lbs; to Cincinnati, $3.50; to St. Louis, $5, being but little in advance of the rates charged the emigrants by the railroads. In many cases where the unfortunate and unconscious emigrant carries with him some 600 or 700 pounds of baggage, the charge amounts to confiscation. The railroads make quite enough out of the emigrants without insisting upon such charges as these.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF HER REPORT.

Mrs. Barnard expressed herself as much pleased with the uniform courtesy with which she was treated by the officers of the many emigrant-carrying vessels which she visited. So uniform was the courtesy that she was not a little surprised, and she remembers the one rude exception of the Agent of the Bremen Line at Southampton as the unfortunate exception which proves the rule. She thought that the larger the vessel the better it is suited as an emigrant-carrier; that the shortest way to obtain the ameliorations she hopes to see carried out is for emigrants themselves to act in the matter. The steamship companies get well paid for better accommodation than they afford, and the lady Commissioner thinks, justly without a doubt, that, when her report to the Government is made, its effect will be felt and shown in an improved state of affairs.

JOSEPH ARCH.

Mrs. Barnard related, with evident pleasure at recalling them to mind, conversations she had had while in New York with Joseph Arch, the great English farm-laborer reformer, with whom she was very favorably impressed. He was deeply interested in her statements as to what she had seen during her varied experience, and expressed a desire to hear any suggestions Mrs. Barnard could make. Mr. Arch himself, who came to America on one of the steamers of the White Star Line, was told by the managers that any improvements he could suggest for the benefit of the passengers would be immediately complied with. During a conversation with Mr. Arch, he told the lady Commissioner a story which shows how little a thing will drive away a conglomeration of sea and home-sickness. When he was coming over he noticed among the steerage passengers, with whom he spent much of his leisure, an old man who moped away his time, and sat sick and disconsolate, notwithstanding all efforts to relieve him. Mr. Arch asked him one day why he did not rouse himself, eat a meal, and be happy. "I cannot eat," sighed the unfortunate. "Is there nothing you could eat?" said Joseph; "nothing delicate that I could get for you?" "Well," said the old man, hesitatingly, "I could eat an orange, if only I had one." The orange was soon procured from the head steward, the old man ate it, was happy, and remained so during the rest of the voyage. Mrs. Barnard regards Mr. Arch as a magnificent specimen of the agriculturist. He has not, and does not ape, the air of a gentleman, makes no profession above that of an English laborer, and it is only when he engages earnestly in conversation about the mission which brings him to this country, that his grandeur is made apparent. Then he talks as if inspired, and carries with him the rapt attention of his listeners.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

occurred while Mr. Arch, together with one of the Commissioners, was making a visit to Castle Garden. Intent upon his work, Mr. Arch had got some paces ahead of his companions, and, while standing still to let them get up to him, was accosted by one of the minor officers, who mistook him for a freshly-arrived emigrant, with a "Hi, you, get out of the way to let these gentlemen pass." Mr. Arch was highly amused at the mistake, and has told it several times since to his friends in New York City. He has great faith in the ultimate success of his mission, which is the amelioration of the English farm-laboring classes. Outside of emigration, he says, there is but one solution of the problem, namely, the sale of the 11,000,000 acres of arable soil which at present lies idle and unproductive in the little island which a few people—certainly not the farm-laborers—may perhaps truthfully designate by the title of "Merrie England."

The time which has passed by since the 28th of June last Mrs. Barnard has used to the best advantage. It has been her privilege to have undertaken a

WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE,

and to have carried it to a successful issue. It is to be hoped that the result of her labors will be the abolition of the abuses she has vicariously suffered from, and the making plainer and more pleasant of the great ocean journey which, to the down-trodden pauper of crowded Europe, is the dismal hour which precedes the glorious daybreak of a happy life in roomy and free America.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

A. M. Pettit, St. Paul, is at the Briggs.

Senator York, of Kansas, is in the city.

M. H. Keogh, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

L. H. Eames, of Ottawa, is at the Gardner.

Amos Green, of Quincy, is at the Gardner.

F. W. Miller, Mobile, Ala., is at the Sherman.

M. L. Sullivant, the farmer-king, is at the Palmer.

John Taylor, of Trenton, N. J., is at the Grand Pacific.

Count de Groot, of the Netherlands, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. Klinch, Charleston, S. C., is a guest at the Briggs.

J. W. Wright, Galesburg, is stopping at the Briggs.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. Brooks, the railroad king, left yesterday morning for his home in Boston.

Capt. Waterbury, of Salt Lake City, is at the Palmer.

L. Lackland, of Mexico City, is at the Grand Pacific.

Frank Walcott, of Wyoming Territory, is at the Palmer.

U. C. Barron, Esq., of Australia, is at the Commercial.

J. W. Leembrugger, Chief Engineer of the Netherlands, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Frank Eastman, ex-Postmaster, returned home yesterday from his European tour.

W. J. Galway, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, of Dufferin, Ireland, is at the Sherman.

F. W. Roebling, Engineer of the Brooklyn and New York bridge, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. John Irwin, the Chief of Police of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman House. He will remain in the city a few days.

Mr. W. S. Walker, late of the *Times*, is not seeking any connection with the *Post* when it becomes the organ of the People's party, if it ever does.

Mr. John Sheville, of Springfield, N. J., and James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Ill., prominent in the Masonic fraternity of the United States, are at the Commercial.

J. M. Walker, President, and R. Harris, Superintendent, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, have gone on a tour of inspection over the branches of their road.

Arthur Harvey, Toronto; E. C. Lord, Montreal; L. Ord, Toronto; Alfred R. Selwyn, Montreal; and George F. Burpee, St. John, N. B., are registered at the Sherman.

Judge Charles L. Zane, of the Circuit Court of Springfield, will arrive here to-day to hold a branch of the Circuit Court in this city, having been requested to do so by the Cook County Circuit Judges.

The following prominent Free Masons are guests at the Palmer: N. H. Gould, Newport, R. I.; George W. Denning, Portland, Me.; John Dean, Worcester, Mass.; Samuel Harper, Pittsburgh; Charles Roome, New York; John W. Simon, Brooklyn; Dr. W. M. Fleming, New York; W. K. Higby, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. P. Moriarty, C. D. McClenrchen, and Daniel Sickels, New York.

James De Lacy, long an efficient member of the Chicago police force, died yesterday morning, at his late residence on Walnut street, near Paulina. He but recently resigned from the force on account of ill health. He was highly esteemed by his brother officers. He leaves a wife and children in impoverished circumstances. A subscription-paper is being circulated among the policemen in their behalf, which is being freely subscribed to.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts During the Past Fiscal Year by States and Territories.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The following table has been compiled from the records of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and shows the collections during the year ended June 30, 1873, from tobacco, spirits, fermented liquors, banks and bankers, together with the aggregate receipts from all sources. The table will be included in the report of the Commissioner, which will be sent to Congress with the President's message:

States and Territories.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented liquors.	Banks and bankers.	Aggregate receipts from all sources.
Alabama	$ 78,406.14	$ 47,926.13	$ 1,155.34	$ 9,888.63	$ 152,493.35
Arizona	8,628.04	2,413.35	1,176.42		13,562.73
Arkansas	57,312.44	25,830.04	632.64	1,035.59	88,861.02
California	1,128,748.01	689,429.93	226,874.24	184,732.68	2,367,911.07
Colorado	31,940.30	8,756.10	17,411.34	3,771.24	75,749.64
Connecticut	394,035.41	164,067.81	57,692.04	160,452.82	873,984.99
Dakota	4,248.62	1,479.31	1,518.41	175.74	7,597.36
Delaware	40,364.94	358,852.75	6,889.76	7,514.42	429,392.84
District of Columbia	37,739.06	32,855.79	21,043.35	15,263.41	133,424.58
Florida	25,667.30	123,818.71	372.17	1,644.49	158,142.21
Georgia	145,029.42	244,972.45	1,645.43	23,514.35	477,959.99
Idaho	15,161.97	1,813.04	1,683.18		19,275.80
Illinois	13,727,700.43	1,962,296.87	342,070.83	114,948.96	16,493,169.34
Indiana	5,095,229.02	315,053.53	189,326.63	45,865.34	5,678,052.51
Iowa	496,967.91	301,468.48	153,670.84	23,564.32	1,012,997.29
Kansas	71,464.05	39,999.07	30,415.78	16,972.25	161,469.75
Kentucky	3,660,104.57	1,509,561.47	119,003.71	95,482.47	5,456,628.47
Louisiana	733,640.43	452,000.74	50,286.63	73,195.96	1,330,607.36
Maine	81,114.80	44,385.09	9,410.19	57,757.32	214,696.26
Maryland	1,084,398.40	1,119,631.00	208,917.11	70,781.23	2,653,801.83
Massachusetts	1,674,040.07	537,515.80	638,976.51	316,095.13	3,761,004.95
Michigan	393,534.44	1,405,660.44	224,167.26	42,190.30	2,205,720.72
Minnesota	69,115.47	38,297.11	95,179.29	8,860.05	241,404.94
Mississippi	69,354.90	26,908.10	1,473.37	9,280.74	128,079.31
Missouri	1,926,404.74	1,703,011.24	413,677.11	131,029.03	4,259,320.15
Montana	14,484.66	2,256.46	4,264.39	702.80	24,018.11
Nebraska	190,740.98	21,681.31	22,708.19	4,539.78	242,962.38
Nevada	29,415.83	4,848.21	16,959.18	6,883.04	72,305.92
New Hampshire	79,679.63	39,979.27	124,828.33	45,307.01	325,455.36
New Jersey	773,188.44	721,924.60	605,746.11	111,687.59	2,567,442.37
New Mexico	15,945.04	4,263.25	1,461.68		23,237.81
New York	4,053,901.25	8,247,103.58	2,987,960.47	1,362,699.18	19,219,504.52
North Carolina	288,791.07	1,078,706.03	319.63	5,072.43	1,408,321.72
Ohio	10,887,498.53	2,744,911.80	871,513.50	137,607.31	14,851,309.45
Oregon	25,030.09	28,830.86	8,941.76	5,024.69	73,544.48
Pennsylvania	3,223,992.64	2,627,319.81	1,158,559.64	394,613.00	7,826,275.69
Rhode Island	75,336.26	64,754.98	20,714.80	135,200.16	324,552.17
South Carolina	82,687.63	37,990.14	2,662.17	15,261.46	167,213.58
Tennessee	474,085.98	94,590.00	8,453.19	20,101.64	644,460.76
Texas	163,946.84	56,747.65	20,121.09	15,445.62	272,325.77
Utah	17,617.35	4,122.35	8,585.15	3,125.88	40,786.23
Vermont	19,088.00	24,086.10	3,609.41	5,107.23	75,860.40
Virginia	635,606.22	6,567,039.68	12,462.82	37,131.65	7,343,799.29
Washington	6,184.33	1,896.13	5,997.62	979.49	15,698.64
West Virginia	132,868.42	270,175.39	25,479.31	9,773.66	449,661.59
Wisconsin	848,284.12	593,259.83	388,392.05	37,667.55	1,881,820.91
Wyoming	6,179.10	1,291.71	2,242.38	563.93	10,652.94
Total	$52,099,371.78	$34,286,303.09	$9,324,937.84	$3,771,031.46	$106,255,537.51

Gen. John E. Ross, of Jacksonville, Oregon, one of the oldest Western pioneers and a prominent Indian fighter, is in the city visiting his friends, whom he has not seen for twenty-seven years. Gen. Ross was one of the first settlers in Chicago, and, together with Mark Beaubien, built the first frame house in the city, then known as the Saganash Hotel. He left here in 1847, and emigrated to Oregon, where he has since resided. He was Colonel of the Oregon Volunteers during the Indian War of 1853-'4, has been a member of the Oregon Legislature, and commanded the volunteers during the late Modoc War. He will remain in the city for a few days, and then leave for Washington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—The Rev. Newman Hall, of London, preached here to-night to a large audience in the Congregational Church.

HAVRE, Nov. 10.—The Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, was entertained at a dinner here on Saturday by Col. Bridgland, the American Consul. J. Meredith Read, Consul-General of the United States at Paris, and ex-Mayor Medill were among the guests.

IN GENERAL.

Gail Hamilton has her life insured for $25,000.

Lord Warwick offers $2,000 a year for the sewage of Warwick and Leamington, Eng., for fertilizing purposes.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, with her two daughters, will reside at Shelbyville, Ky., during the absence of her husband in Europe.

Henry G. Faxon, Esq., of Quincy, has opened the subscription book of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance for the ensuing year with $1,000.

The Providence *Press* says that the statement that Senator Sprague had made provision for his family that leaves them independent is unblushingly false.

Mayor Pierce has nominated David Chamberlain, Hon. Timothy R. Sawyer, and Gen. Alfred P. Rockwell for the new Board of Fire Commissioners of Boston.

The Hons. William Williams, of Indiana; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Judge Loughridge, of Iowa; and Mr. N. G. Ordway have lately purchased the property known as the "Duff Green Row" (Old Carroll Prison), on First street east, between East Capitol street and Pennsylvania avenue.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Col. Porter D. Tripp, who went out in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment as Captain, and was promoted for gallant conduct, returning home Colonel of the Eleventh, died at his residence in Arlington, Mass., on the 6th inst. after an illness of two months. He was an Inspector at the Boston Custom-House for three years.

Ex-President Fillmore, and four surviving members of his old Cabinet—Conrad, of Louisiana, Secretary of War; Hall, of New York, Postmaster General; Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; and Stewart, of Virginia, Secretary of the Interior—are expected to visit Washington this winter for a friendly reunion.

John S. Rich, formerly a resident of this city and now connected with the Pension Bureau at Washington, yesterday presented Mr. Matthews, in Powers' Block, with a valuable curiosity. It was the cinders of what once was $3,922,925 in fractional currency, which was burned at the Treasury Department in October last.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

Two of Grant's Cabinet officers were candidates for United States Senator, viz.: Postmaster-General Creswell, of Maryland, and Secretary of the Interior Delano, of Ohio. They have both withdrawn their claims. Secretary of the Navy Robeson was also understood to have an eye to Stockton's place in the Senate, due in 1875, but the elections next year do not look as hopeful now as they did.

In order to avoid any imputations of improperly appropriating other people's centenarians, Milford, N. H., has a photograph taken of its Mrs. Ruth Goss (title copyrighted), aged 104, standing in the doorway of her own residence, the deed of which is on record in the County Clerk's office. The description of her recites that "her countenance is as fresh and fair as the average woman of 70."

Charles Paget, who for nine years, represented Nottinghamshire in Parliament, where he gained universal respect for his temperate and common-sense utterances on the questions of the day, met a sad and sudden doom in company with his wife, the other day. The couple were sitting on the rocks by the sea-shore, when a huge wave suddenly broke over them, and they were swept into the sea and drowned.

When John Parke Custis, the only surviving child of Mrs. Martha Washington by her first husband, died in 1781, he left four children, then quite young, and two of them were permanently adopted into Gen. Washington's family. One of these, George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, was father of the estimable lady who was married to Robert Lee in 1832, and whose death occurred at Lexington, Va., on Thursday last.

Gen. Ryan, the victim of Spain in Cuba, was well known in Washington, D. C., as a great ladies' man, and created a sensation while promenading the avenue, with his military cape, large Texan braid hat, long curling hair, &c. He always carried a very heavy cane, and was generally accompanied by an unusually large bloodhound, who was a terror to many pedestrians. He frequently had difficulties in the hotel lobbies, generally following up a discussion on Cuban matters in that way. He was about 28 years of age, and was well educated.

A HYDE PARK DESPERADO.

At a ball at Jansen's Hall, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, in Hyde Park, Saturday night, a man named Patrick Barrett, becoming drunk and very disorderly, was arrested by Officer Hunt, who found it necessary to use handcuffs to get him along to the village jail. While coming down Hyde Park avenue, the man asked to have one hand loosened in order to use his handkerchief. The officer, suspecting no assault, allowed him the use of his right hand, when he suddenly drew a seven-shooter, and was on the point of cocking it with his thumb when detected. Officer Hunt immediately knocked the man down, took the revolver away from him, and brought him, in spite of his resistance, to jail. The hearing of the case yesterday was postponed on account of the inquest upon the body of a suicide found hanging to a tree at the corner of Grand Boulevard and State street. At an early hour yesterday morning a man was found hanging as above-mentioned, and Justice Horne was called upon to hold an inquest.

Works of Art.

There is much pleasurable anticipation evinced by the connoisseur and the artistic fraternity in relation to an exhibition of fine original paintings now to be seen in this city, at Central Hall, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. The collection is the property of the Brooklyn Art Gallery, and is to be sold at auction by Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., without reserve. Those who know the judgment of Charles Rode, Esq. (proprietor of the gallery), and taste in art matters will readily credit the statement that many of the works are of a character that would enrich and give life to our most brilliant collections. In this collection are to be found specimens from the easels of men who have achieved high reputation in their various artistic careers. It would also be inopportune at this writing to dwell upon all the various gems that comprise this collection. Our object is simply to pass the word to our dilletanti to be on the alert and secure some of these gems of beauty, which will be unto them "a joy forever." Our citizens are most respectfully invited to view the collection, at the above-mentioned hall, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Wednesday and Thursday next the entire collection will be disposed of, commencing each day at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m.

Dollar Store.

There will undoubtedly be an immense crowd to-day to take advantage of the great dollar sale of chromos, watches, diamonds, and other valuable articles, which commences to-day at No. 172 East Madison street. It is wonderful indeed how such valuable articles can be disposed of for the small sum of only one dollar. Call and see them.

Palmer House,

the finest hotel in the world, is now open. Price for board for the present month, $3 per day.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain	Nov. 15	Egypt	Dec. 6
Italy	Nov. 22	Greece	Dec. 13
France	Nov. 29	Spain	Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA .... Saturday, Nov. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA .... Saturday, Dec. 13.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $50 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

GEORGE H. BLISS & CO.

Public notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, held on the 10th day of October, 1873, it was voted to increase the capital stock of said corporation by adding thereto the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, making the capital stock of said corporation, when so increased, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. GEORGE H. BLISS, Pres't. Chicago, Oct. 18, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK HALL.

R. S. McCORMICK .... Proprietor
LEONARD GROVER .... Director

GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT!

Thursday Evening, Nov. 13,

With a Programme of Unexampled Excellence.

Wieniawski,

The Greatest Living Violin Virtuoso—the famous Star of the RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI Grand Concert Troupe. The

KUNKEL BROTHERS!

CHARLES and JACOB KUNKEL—the Greatest Living Duet Pianists in the World.

"The best Pianists for Duets, with two Pianos, I have ever heard."—RUBINSTEIN.

(Their first appearance in Chicago.)

THE APOLLO CLUB!

Joseph Diehm,

THE GREAT VIOLONCELLIST.

The sale of Secured Seats will commence at LYON & HEALY'S, this (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock. Secured Seats, $1.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"THE TREAT OF THE SEASON."

MONDAY, Nov. 10, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, after weeks of elaborate preparation, Miss Kate Bateman's great play,

Mary Warner

OR, A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

Cast to the entire strength of the company, with brilliant mountings and realistic effects.

In preparation—Mrs. Lafitte Johnson's new emotional drama entitled JUSTICE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE EMINENT ACTRESS

MISS NEILSON.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Nights,

THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia .... Miss Neilson

Thursday and Friday Nights,

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Lady Teazle .... Miss Neilson

Saturday—Farewell of MISS NEILSON.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—First week of the highly Musical, Sensational, Tragical Burlesque, by Ed. Marble, entitled

GUY MANEUVERING, or Mysterious Meg Merrilegs.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for OUR BELLES IN THE KITCHEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of the cultured and beautiful artiste,

MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU!

Whose charming and delicate impersonation of "EMILY" in

A WOMAN'S WRONG

Is critically recognized in the Diadem of American Art as one of its most brilliant jewels.

Every Night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

Newman Hall,

THE GREAT LONDON PREACHER.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

To-morrow Night, Nov. 12.

No advance in prices. Tickets this morning at Box Office and at Bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This evening, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, Mr. Frank Hussey and Miss Blanche Clifton,

In their New Sensation Drama,

HAZARD.

CARR'S SOUTH SIDE DANCING ACADEMY,

727 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. Instruction in Fashionable Dancing and Deportment, commencing Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873. Classes meet as follows: South Side—Ladies and Gents—Thursdays at 8 o'clock p. m. Masters and Misses—Thursdays at 4 o'clock p. m.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by M. E. Hilliard to the order of Snyder & Lee, and by them indorsed and guaranteed, said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 28, 1873, and due sixty days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum after maturity; said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m., on Friday, Nov. 14, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit:

A certain note, made by Isaac Crosby, to the order of Maria E. Hilliard, and by her indorsed in blank; said note being of the amount of $20,000, dated March 1, 1873, and due on or before one year thereafter, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said note being secured by a Trust deed to Thomas D. Snyder of even date with said note, on the following described property, that part of the south half (½) of Section five (5), Township Thirty-seven (37), North Range fourteen (14), which lies west of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. HAMMOND & GAGE, Legal holders of said note.

HOTEL.

THE POWELL HOUSE.

BY S. B. ROCKWELL.

Of Public Houses in "the West,"
Distinguished for attentive care,
The "Powell House" ranks with the best,
Few others with it can compare.

For forty years we've been a guest,
And now with frankness do declare,
No Public House throughout "the West"
Can every way with this compare.

J. Millington, its genteel host,
Is a true gentleman we find,
He serves the public at his post,
Courteous and cheerful, true and kind.

The House is spacious, large, and fine,
With grounds adorned in every part,
And servants ever true to time,
Faithful, attentive, kind, and smart.

The Hostess is a constant friend;
No one appeals to her in vain;
On her we always can depend,
No guest of hers did e'er complain.

The "Powell House" we can commend,
To all who wish a calm retreat,
Make this abode your constant friend,
Here every comfort you shall greet.

Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 1, 1873.

*On Milwaukee and Western-avs., Chicago, Ills.

NURSERY.

ENGLISH NURSERY For Trees, Shrubs, &c.

THOMAS THORNTON, Heatherside Nurseries (300 Acres in extent), Bagshot, Surrey, England.

Devotes special attention to Trees and Plants (especially Fruit Trees and Stocks), suitable for American demand. Priced Catalogues of his immense stock obtainable of Messrs. W. H. Power & Co., 28 William-st., New York. Orders, with remittance or London reference, promptly attended to. Payment Net Cash. Supply unlimited. Careful packing for long voyage.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8.55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:20 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.

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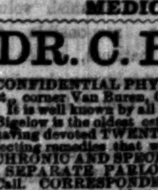

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WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THE great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throats. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 11, 1873.

Yesterday was a day of public rejoicing in Mexico over the adoption of the constitutional amendments. The most important of these are those which abolish peonage and the separation of Church and State.

A few days since, a telegram to THE TRIBUNE from Davenport announced the failure of J. H. Schwoon, of Ottumwa, Iowa. There is no such person doing business at Ottumwa, but the dispatch was supposed to refer to J. A. Schworn, of the same place. A note which we have received from Mr. Schworn says that he has not failed, and is not going to.

The petition of the Directors of the Exposition, that the Exposition building be allowed by the city to stand till May, 1876, was reported back to the Common Council last night favorably by the Committee on Public Grounds. Nothing was done in the matter but to make it the special order for the next meeting of the Council.

Ex-President Thiers, in response to the address of a delegation representing the Frenchmen of San Francisco, said yesterday that he considered that any prospects of success which the Monarchists might have had were completely dissipated. He believed the Republic to be permanently established. The correctness of these views is corroborated by the news this morning, that the Left and the Right are each anxious to conciliate the other, and that the compromise offered by the Right, to proclaim MacMahon President of the Republic for five years instead of ten, is likely to be adopted.

We print this morning the testimony of Mr. E. A. Driver and of Mr. Murry Nelson, taken before the Committee of the Board of Trade in the Investigation of Warehouse Irregularities. Mr. Driver testifies to an instance of the presentation of receipts for oats at the Hough Elevator when there was not enough there to fill the demand. Mr. Nelson was called by Mr. Hough for the purpose of showing that certain irregularities charged against him were common or general in all the warehouses. Mr. Nelson said that he supposed they were. At all events, he had himself borrowed a cargo of grain from the warehouse of Armour, Dole & Co. Col. Hough was present when the testimony of these witnesses was taken, and his commentaries, as well as the evidence itself, are interesting, as disclosing how the warehouse business is carried on.

Harper's Weekly has an editorial upon the "Lesson of the Autumn," in which the results of the October elections are held up as a warning. It says: "Let this autumn with its defeats and its reduced majorities undeceive us all, from the President to the boatman in the Custom-House barge." If the October elections furnish this lesson, the November elections have given it additional force. The significance of this editorial is to be found in the fact that *Harper's Weekly* is a weathercock. Last year the wind was strong in the Republican quarter, and the *Weekly* was as intensely Republican as possible. Now, the wind has changed; there is a popular revolt all over the land against the Republican party, and the *Weekly* veers round, and tells the people all the bad things of which the Republican party has been guilty, from the President down to the boatman in the Custom-House barge.

Secretary Fish has given a statement of his views on the Cuban question to our Washington correspondent. He throws no light on the intricate questions of international law involved in the capture of the Virginius, and denies that he drew any comparison between it and the capture of the Trent. He did say that the Cubans wanted this Government to do more for them than England did for the Confederacy in the case of the Alabama. The Spanish volunteers are the parties responsible for the execution of the patriots, which he stigmatized as a brutal and inhuman slaughter. Had Consul-General Young been at his post in Havana, and not in Washington, as he was, their lives might have been saved. The present Home Government he believes to be liberal and humane, and ready to pay a proper regard to the representations of the United States concerning reparation for what has been done, and the treatment of those who survive. The Spanish Government has ordered that the latter be held subject to orders from Madrid.

The Chicago produce markets were higher in prices yesterday, and moderately active, but the leading cereals were weak. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at $11.00 cash, and $10.90@11.00 seller December. Lard was active and firmer, at 6¾c cash, and 6¾c seller January. Meats were moderately active and firmer, at 5¾c for shoulders, 5¾@5¾c for short ribs, 5¾@5¾c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6¼@6¾c for green hams. Lake freights were active and ¾c lower, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 87c per gallon. Flour was more active and steady. Wheat was less active, and averaged ¾c higher, but closed weak at 92¾c cash, and 92¼c seller December. Corn was more active, and 1¾c higher, but closed weak at 34¾c cash, and 35½c seller December. Oats were more active, and ¼@¾c higher, closing at 27¼c cash, and 28½c seller December. Rye was more active and firmer, at 59@59½c. Barley was in light demand and steady, closing at $1.24 for No. 3. Hogs were fairly active and firm, with sales principally at $3.60@3.75. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

Advices from London are very meagre beyond the brief statement that the Bank of England has charged 13 per cent discount in certain cases. There are reports of numerous failures, but none of them are substantiated. The First National Bank of Washington is paying 50 cents on the dollar to depositors. The New York banks feel stronger than last week. The Associated Banks gained $750,000 yesterday in greenbacks, and for the first time in two months it was easy to borrow money at low rates on good security. In New England, many manufacturers are beginning to run again on full or partial time, and there is a feeling that the late reports of suspensions and distress have been exaggerated. Mr. Scott announces that no more of the paper of the Texas & Pacific Construction Company will be allowed to go to protest. There are rumors afloat attacking the security of the whole Pennsylvania Central combination, which is declared to be overloaded with its leased roads, and to be doing a smaller freight and passenger business than for thirteen years previously.

It appears that the loss sustained by the Government by the suspension of the First National Bank in Washington with $200,000 of Government deposits unsecured might have been very much larger had the suspension occurred at an earlier date. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* makes a statement, on the authority of the Hon. John Lynch, of Maine, who was a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, that there was at one time a Government deposit of $7,600,000 in this same First National Bank. This was discovered during the investigation last winter of the causes which led to the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, of Washington. It is also stated that the First National was at that time engaged in an effort to bolster up the tottering Merchants' at the Government's expense. Whether or not the deposit of $7,600,000 was fully secured it is impossible to say. The law requires that the Secretary of the Treasury shall demand from all United States depositories ample security "in United States bonds *and* otherwise." The United States bonds must be put up as security. If the law was violated in the case of the $200,000 deposit, it may also have been violated when there was a deposit of $7,600,000; and, if the crisis had come then, the Government would have been compelled to stand the larger loss. The case is altogether one which demands immediate investigation. It is also one in which we can start out with the certainty that *somebody* is guilty. Whoever that *somebody* is, he should be impeached. When millions of the public funds are recklessly jeopardized by a flagrant violation of law, it is time that *somebody* should be punished for it.

THE CUBAN WAR.

There will be no difference of opinion among civilized people concerning the indecent haste and malignant spirit with which the local authorities at Santiago de Cuba executed the four prisoners captured on the Virginius. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Spanish Government, upon hearing of the capture of the Virginius and her passengers, sent an order by telegraph forbidding any execution of prisoners until further orders. Before this command was received, and very probably with an expectation of it, the local authorities tried, condemned, and shot the prisoners. They were not to be cheated out of their malignant and cruel revenge. The Government of Spain, however, stands acquitted of the inhumanity, and other Governments can hardly interfere and demand explanations of an act which Spain had forbidden, although they may, if the facts warrant it, demand that the executioners be brought to justice.

This controversy in Cuba has been going on some five years, and the insurgents are as strong now as they have ever been. The difficulty of suppressing the rebellion is apparently insurmountable. The insurrectionist party are in the fastnesses in the east end of the island; the Spanish party in the cities and towns. The insurrectionists require no commissaries or quartermasters. Nature furnishes them with an abundance of food, and the climate is such that they need no shelter. They occupy the most inaccessible districts of the island, and, when pressed, can retreat to positions impregnable to the Spanish troops. It is a war carried on on both sides with small arms. The huge sugar-knife in the hands of a stalwart slave is a formidable weapon, especially when its use is restrained by no law and by no consideration of humanity. Like all Spanish countries, Cuba has no roads, and the transportation of heavy artillery is an impossibility. The largest gun that can be moved is the howitzer, which has to be carried upon the back of a mule, while each wheel and other part of the gun-carriage is carried by other mules. Ammunition is transported in the same manner. A war carried on in this way may be interminable. An actual engagement of opposing forces is of rare occurrence; the most that is done is in raids by one party on the other, in which the victor is sure to murder every man of the defeated party. The insurgents and those who sympathize with them, including the slaves and coolies, are the more numerous, but they lack arms and ammunition. If they had artillery, they could fortify some central point and hold it, and thence make an aggressive war. Being deficient in these, they have to wait until the regular Spanish troops march into the interior, and then fall upon, harass, and murder them. Though this war has been going on for so many years, Spain persists in denying that it amounts to any more than a mere local disturbance. It has nevertheless cost Spain some 75,000 men and many millions of dollars. It has so sadly interfered with business that Cuba, instead of being a great source of revenue to Spain, has become as great a cost. The revenues of the island, after subtracting the thefts of the tax-gatherers, do not equal the cost of the war.

With respect to the Virginius, it is to be determined how long a vessel once bearing an American register can roam about the high seas, engaged in blockade-running, without losing her nationality. She has had many narrow escapes from capture. There is practically no blockade maintained by Spain. Attempts have been made to capture her in neutral ports, but this is not permitted by international law. That she has been several years doing business for the Cubans is not questioned. How far she has passed the line (if at all) which divides lawful and unlawful commerce, is the question to be now determined. She has not at any time been employed as a vessel of war, and has made no attack on Spanish or other vessels. She claims to be an American vessel, entitled to trade anywhere.

The persons captured on the vessel were: 1. Gen. Verona, a native Cuban, who was a General in the insurgent forces. He has been in New York, and a short time ago went to Jamaica, where he took passage on the Virginius. 2. Cespedes, brother to the Cuban President and an active participant in the rebellion. Infirm health compelled him to live in Jamaica, where he had a plantation, and he was on his way back to Cuba when captured. 3. Col. Del Sol, also a native Cuban and an active rebel. Some eighteen months ago, he was taken prisoner and sent to Spain, whence he escaped and came to the United States. He was on his way to Cuba when captured. The immediate families of all these men are now in New York.

The fourth person executed at Santiago de Cuba was Gen. W. O'C. Ryan. He was an American citizen, 32 years of age, and a man of some literary ability. He joined the Cubans at the beginning, and organized a cavalry corps, proving himself an efficient officer. He had been in New York for some time, an accredited agent of the Cuban Government. He accompanied two expeditions to Cuba, and was once arrested. He, too, was on his way to join the Cubans when arrested. His case is the only one in which this country has a direct interest. That he had been in the Cuban army and in arms against Spain is not denied, and, had he been captured in the field, he would have been compelled to take the consequences. But the right to execute him, or to hold him prisoner, depends on the right of Spain to capture the Virginius on the high seas. If that capture was illegal, then the seizure of the vessel and of those on board was equally illegal; and if the American flag legally protected the ship, it equally protected those on board. Thus far Spain has not made herself responsible for the execution of these men, and by releasing the vessel can acquit herself of all national responsibility. That she will do this is probable.

This war in Cuba, however, has become a great international nuisance. Spain has shown no ability to put down the insurrection; she has entirely failed to maintain a blockade, and thereby invites commerce with the rebels. Our proximity to the island is calculated to make this country the starting point of this trade. If the war is to go on, the Cubans should be recognized as belligerents. We do not mean hastily or recklessly, but after consultation and by concert with other Governments, if such concert of action can be secured. The pretense that all vessels trading with the rebels are pirates has been kept up long enough, and if Spain will not, or cannot, put down the rebellion, then the time has come when the nations should accord to both parties the equal rights and privileges of belligerents.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS AND TAXES.

The new City Government, which enters upon its administration next month, will have to encounter the hardest times that Chicago has known since the crisis of 1857, not excepting the condition of the city subsequent to the great fire of 1871. The loss of nearly $200,000,000 in that instance was followed by a liberal influx of money; an increased population that found ready and remunerative employment; a growth of business as rapid as the growth of facilities for doing it; a large amount of money turned over to Chicago by the State; and, in fact, a general prosperity which fully counteracted the severe shock that had been sustained. At the present time, on the contrary, financial stringency and commercial stagnation are felt throughout the whole country. The resources of the Chicago people have been enormously drawn upon to rebuild the city, to set their business where it was before the fire, to restore the homes that were burned, and to meet the heavy taxation necessary to replace the public institutions, repave the streets, and provide improvements that were demanded. The result is that the strain of the gigantic loss from the fire is felt more, under the general depression of the whole country, at the present time than it has been heretofore. The property-owners of Chicago, while they have suffered no recent reverses and are generally better off than those of other cities, are less able to meet taxes with the ready money required than they have ever been since Chicago assumed the proportions of a metropolis. This is a hard fact which our new City Government must look squarely in the face. It is of greater importance than all the other circumstances which must be met and dealt with. The finances of the city must be managed in conformity with the actual condition of things, just as individuals practice economy in their households and contract their business to conform to their private resources and the falling-off of trade. All great and costly improvements looking to the future embellishment of the city must be summarily cut off for the time being. We have no money to spend now for the benefit of future generations. We shall have enough to do to take care of ourselves and to provide what is essential to the public health.

The only costly improvements which are at all warranted in the present condition of things are sewers in those sections of the city which are densely populated and have not yet been provided with them. In a strip of the Fifth Ward west of State street, in the southern portion of the Sixth Ward, and generally in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, additional sewerage must be provided in the interest of the public health. The experience of last summer, during the cholera season, should not be forgotten. That the city escaped general infection, with neighborhoods so well calculated to breed pestilence, was almost miraculous, and such good luck cannot be expected again. We must head off the disease next season with scientific precautions, of which good and ample sewerage is the surest, supplying those localities first which are most deficient. There is but one way in which this sanitary necessity can be secured without seriously depressing the taxpayers, and that is by the indefinite postponement of all other public improvements.

Among the first elements of retrenchment must be the cessation of work at the public parks. We cannot now afford luxuries for ourselves, much less for those who come after us. The public parks should make no demands upon the public funds beyond the payment of the interest on the bonds already issued. The payment for the lands has been provided for by ten yearly assessments, the first of which was collected last year. The strain of this item alone on owners of property adjudged to have been specially benefited is all that can be sustained now. The improvements must be stopped. The trouble is that taxes, whether for the State, the county, the city, the parks, or what not, fall upon the same men, and the only way in which relief can be afforded is to cut off from all sides everything which is not expressly provided for by law, or rendered necessary by considerations of public health.

All notion of commencing work on the new Court-House, to cost from $3,000,000 to $7,000,000, must be absolutely abandoned for the present. If the matter could be submitted to a vote of the people, we do not believe that one taxpayer in a hundred would favor the undertaking of the work within the next three or four years. There would be almost a unanimous vote against the consideration of the plan at the present time. We are informed that Mr. Colvin is fully in accord with the sentiment of the taxpayers on this subject; we hope that the entire City Government will be found to be of the same mind. We do not believe that the various city departments and courts should be obliged to remain in their present quarters, if they are too small, illy-ventilated, or unhealthful, as there is reason to believe they are. There are many buildings suitably located, of ample proportions and comfortably finished, which can be rented at low rates, fixed by active competition, and in which all departments of our City Government can be well accommodated for several years to come. The Recorder's office is already located. The courts might be provided for in another building, and the departments whose business throws them more or less together in a third. The rents paid altogether in an arrangement of this kind need not amount to one-tenth as much as the interest on the money required to build a new Court-House. It is proper that public officers should have decent, comfortable, and healthful accommodations, but these may be secured at a comparatively small cost for years to come without starting a new Court-House. All that a new Court-House could do for Chicago would be to further ornament and beautify the city. The taxpayers have no money to spend in that way in these times.

The Chicago people are already overburdened with taxes. The taxes must be reduced, not increased. The necessary running expenses of the City Government must be kept as low as possible. Every unnecessary expense for some years to come will do Chicago more damage than good. The situation is such that excessive taxation will retard the growth of the city.

MISS FRAZIER ELECTED—THE REVOLUTION BEGUN.

Notwithstanding the ill-directed efforts of some of the professional advocates of Women's Rights, who are doing more to hinder than advance their cause, and notwithstanding the laments of many of the victims over the oppressions to which they are subjected by the Tyrant Man, the evidence goes to show that their cause is progressing, and that the great ball of the world, at which they have been tugging so long, has really commenced to move,—so slowly, perhaps, that they do not notice it. The mistake of these strenuous and somewhat hot-headed champions has been, that in their eagerness they have sought to leave man out in the cold by seizing all the rights of man at one fell swoop,—such as holding office, voting, fighting, going down-town nights, having a separate door-key, preaching, pleading before jurors, marching in procession, and going into voluntary bankruptcy. They should have been content to get one right at a time, which would certainly pave the way for others. Thus, by making haste slowly, in due course of time the whole catalogue of rights enjoyed by man, both the advantageous and disadvantageous, would belong to them. They have now only to look about themselves to see how the world is moving, and that, if they only keep quiet, the inexorable laws of circumstance will work out their salvation.

The recent election in this State affords one conclusive proof of the slow but sure progress of the movement. In April last, the State Legislature passed an act, which went into force in the following July, providing "that any woman, married or single, of the age of 21 years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of this State." What has been the result? At the very first election where women have had an opportunity to avail themselves of this law, they have done so in the most liberal manner. They have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet. They were on hand early at the nominating conventions, and, where they failed to get nominations through lack of courtesy on the part of the stronger sex, they exercised the sovereign right of bolting, and entered the field under their own colors, bound for a free fight and no favors, and with no other platform than the very practical one, "Let the best woman win." At the recent election there were thirty-four ladies running in thirty counties of this State for the office of County Superintendent of Schools. That, at least, may be called a good start, under a law only eight months old. In Alexander and Mercer Counties, two ladies ran against each other; and in Cass County there were three contesting the field, and the victor not only defeated the other two, but two men also, who had not gallantry enough to withdraw and let the three ladies have the field to themselves. As an indication of the good time coming, the head-lines of the Aledo *Democratic Banner*, published in Mercer County, are significant. Under a defiant rooster, with head and tail erect, occur the following startling announcements: "The Whole Anti-Monopoly Ticket Elected"; "Cornstalks Will Make Sugar"; "Miss Walker Defeated by Thirty-one Votes"; "Miss Frazier Elected"; "A Certain Bachelor Happy." This tells the story eloquently, and leaves the reader at liberty to imagine the joy of Miss Frazier and the "certain bachelor," and the corresponding discomfiture of Miss Walker and the "other feller." Under the new regime, the sewing-circles and evening-meetings, and the Sunday-night visitations of young gentlemen in school districts will no longer be the tame affairs they have been. A new element enters the social circle which will not disturb it, but heighten its enjoyments, for the election in Mercer County shows that "a certain bachelor" is happy, notwithstanding the fact that Miss Frazier is elected.

It is due to the pioneers in the election field that their names should be known to the public, and we have therefore prepared the following table, showing the ladies who ran, those who were elected, and those who were defeated:

Alexander County—Mrs. S. E. Brown, elected.
Mrs. P. A. Taylor, defeated.
Boone County—Miss Mary E. Crary, elected.
Cass County—Mrs. W. H. Hinckley, elected.
Miss M. R. Housekeeper, defeated.
Miss Louisa Plaster, defeated.
Coles County—Miss Jennie McKinstry, defeated.
Crawford County—Miss Naomi Tomlinson, defeated.
DeWitt County—Miss Mary Welch, elected.
Effingham County—Miss Ellen Vance, defeated.
Green County—Mrs. Kate Hopkins, elected.
Hancock County—Mrs. E. E. Mayall, defeated.
Henry County—Miss A. Phelps, defeated.
Jackson County—Miss Frances M. Duncan, defeated.
Kankakee County—Miss Nettie M. Sinclair, elected.
Knox County—Miss Mary A. West, elected.
Macon County—Mrs. Frances L. Hickman, defeated.
Marion County—Mrs. Mary P. Lemen, defeated.
Mason County—Miss Howard, defeated.
Mercer County—Miss Amanda Frazier, elected.
Miss Walker, defeated.
Moultrie County—Miss A. Anderson, defeated.
Peoria County—Miss Mary W. Whiteside, elected.
Piatt County—Miss Anna Combs, defeated.
Putnam County—Miss Harriet A. Fyfe, defeated.
Randolph County—Mrs. Nancy C. Malone, defeated.
Sangamon County—Miss Mary Howard, defeated.
Tazewell County—Miss Mary A. Fuller, defeated.
Wayne County—Mrs J. Maria Waite, defeated.
Whiteside County—Miss Agnes A. Gillies, defeated.
Will County—Mrs. Sarah C. Mackintosh, elected.
Winnebago County—Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, elected.
Woodford County—Miss Anna Painter, defeated.

This election, however, is not the only proof that the world is moving, and that woman is coming to her rights. Three years ago, a young lady graduated from the High School in this city and displayed remarkable scholarship. She was fatherless, and dependent upon her own labor for subsistence. She believed she had a talent for the profession of law, and she determined to devote herself to it. She applied in due time to the Supreme Court for permission to practice, but the Court ignored her application,—subsequently, however, making a decision that woman could not attest legal documents, plead before a jury, or perform any of the other functions of a juror, owing to disqualifications inherent in her sex. The Legislature in 1872, however, removed the sex-disqualification by the passage of the following act:

> No person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation, profession, or employment (except military) on account of sex; provided, that this act shall not be construed to affect the eligibility of any person to an elective office.

Under this act Miss Hulett commenced the practice of the law. She won her first case, and has since that time been successful. Her case only affords another instance of what woman can do when she sets her mind upon it, and, taken in conjunction with the results of the recent election, shows rapid progress towards the results at which the champions of women's rights are aiming. They have only to be patient and the full fruition of their hopes will be accomplished sooner even than they expect. Under the Illinois law, woman now can engage in any masculine occupation except the military. That disqualification may even yet be removed, so that lovely woman can shoulder arms, hurl a catapult, and fire a blunderbuss.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Official returns of last Tuesday's vote in sixty-four counties of Illinois give a total of 185,609 votes cast. Estimates for the other thirty-eight counties (including Cook) swell the total to 350,000. This total compares with the vote in recent years as follows:

1870—For State Treasurer, a full delegation in Congress, an entire Legislature, etc.	317,189
1871—For county officers, and to fill a vacancy in Congress for the State at large	253,843
1872—For Presidential Electors	426,882
1873—For county officers only	350,000

—It will not soon be forgotten by Republican ring-managers that the Anti-Monopoly movement "shook things" in Iowa last October. Now comes the financial report of the Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee, which we find in the Des Moines correspondence of the Dubuque *Herald*. The correspondent says:

> In these days of forced levies by State Committees upon office-holders and others for money with which to carry on political campaigns, and the free use of money to corrupt voters, this report is certainly refreshing. I give it in full:
>
> DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18, 1873.
>
> S. D. Welling, Secretary and acting Treasurer, in account with Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Aug. 22—To postage and stationery | $ 65 |
> | Sept. 12—To telegrams | 1.35 |
> | Sept. 20—To postage and stationery | 65 |
> | Oct. 4—To postage and stationery | 69 |
> | Cash on hand | 1.49 |
> | Total | $5.00 |
> | Contra Cr. | |
> | Aug. 21—By cash | $5.00 |
>
> It will thus be seen that the total receipts were $5, expenditures $3.18, and amount of contributions the sum of $1.82. Can any State Central Committee make as good a showing as this? It is suggested that the Committee made a great blunder in not using more of the money they had on hand, and that had they expended that $1.82 Carpenter would have been beaten.

—First reports of the county elections in Illinois came in this way:

> MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Republicans elect their entire ticket in this (Coles) county, except one man.

The official report comes later, and shows that the "one man" was the County Treasurer, on whom the fight was made, and that the Republican candidate was beaten by 1,100 majority. The report from Coles was correct, therefore, "except one man." Of the canvass in Coles the Mattoon *Commercial* says:

> No money was used by the Farmers' candidates to aid in securing their elections, while an immense sum was undoubtedly used by the opposition—being used freely in buying up men and votes.

The Mattoon *Commercial* also says:

> The name "Farmers' Movement" is not the name which should have been given to it. This makes it a class movement, and drives those in sympathy with it from rallying under its banners. We long ago saw the weak point and advised its correction. The name that should have been chosen was "Reform" or "People's Movement." The movement now will undoubtedly be stronger and better than it ever heretofore has been. Its misgivings will be corrected, its drawbacks righted. A different name will be chosen, broader principles adopted, and all "shinnigan" driven from its ranks. When these matters of the past have been corrected then it can ever march to certain victory.

—It may be truthfully said that a general dissatisfaction with the action of Republican managers explains, in a great measure, whatever losses the party may have sustained in the recent contest.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette—Grant's Own.*

—Massachusetts did well for the Republicans, when Gen. Butler's efforts in behalf of the "salary-grab" are considered. There was a larger margin in the Bay State than in Wisconsin, and Gen. Butler was therefore not quite as destructive as Senator Carpenter. Still he fought against larger odds, and that fact is entitled to weight in estimating the abstract value of the services which he rendered to the Democracy in the campaign which has just closed.—*Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.*

—But the worst load, after all, that the Massachusetts Republicans had to carry, was the fact that they were the party of *U. S. Grant.* That weight has pretty effectually crushed them—there, as in other States.—*New Haven (Ct.) Register.*

—The conclusions are irresistibly against the Republican party. All over the country there seems to be a revolution in progress, which is none the less powerful because quiet. Throughout the States, and the Territories as well, the people have lost faith in the Republican party and its leaders, and there is a disposition to organize upon a new basis, and with new men.—*Denver (Col.) Tribune.*

—Radicalism is the foe of honesty in the administration of Government, and the enemy of constitutional liberty and the industrial interests of the land. We mean Radicalism under the Grant dynasty in the National Government, and carpet-bag government in the South, and such men as Pomeroy, Caldwell, and others in Kansas; Carpenter and Washburn in Wisconsin; and Bingham & Co. in Ohio. We care little by what name you call the allied forces in these contests that are but the prelude of the great National contest that is yet to come.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

—Such an outspoken confession as that made by the New York *Times* is notable as indicating demoralization, if not disloyalty on the part of a journal that has held the position of mouthpiece and special defender of the Administration. In explaining the "lesson" of the election, the *Times* finds it necessary to condemn all that the Republican party praised in its platform, and, in a flimsy affectation of frankness, to trace the defeat directly to those measures for which the Administration is responsible. The back-pay grab is stigmatized as the first and greatest cause of injury; and this, as Congressman Willard testifies, originated with the President and was lobbied through by him. Improper nominations, the *Times* considers, made the failure sure; while everyone knows that the candidates were put upon the party by Senator Conkling's convention of Federal office-holders, representing the Administration and acting in furtherance of its personal schemes. The *Times'* explanation, in fact, pulls away the very foundation of the party by conceding the charges made by the Opposition against the Government and its political representative.—*Boston Post.*

—Let President Grant say in his annual message that when he signed the General Appropriation bill, with the salary-steal in it, he did not wish to defeat the appropriations, and he did not wish to go contrary to the action of the people's representatives, but that he is opposed to it, and recommends its repeal; that he will not take a dollar more from the Treasury than the amount fixed by law when he was elected. Then let the Republican members of Congress repeal that infamous measure, voting unanimously for its repeal. Then let the President recall Bingham from Japan, and remove Shellabarger.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Cannot the heads of Departments at Washington be made to "face about?" It is announced by Treasurer Spinner that the present rate of taxation will not produce sufficient revenue to meet current expenses during the coming year, unless a reduction in expenditures can be secured. Either the taxes must be increased or the expenses reduced, if an enlargement of the public debt would be avoided. Without any apparent necessity for increased expenditures, it is announced that the Secretary of War will ask for over $13,000,000 more than he had last year, while the Secretary of the Interior estimates a want of $1,270,000 more for his Indian Bureau than last year, and $600,000 increase in other branches of his Department, making a total increase of $1,800,000. In these two Departments, an increase of about $15,000,000 is asked. Should the other Departments make similar demands, it will be necessary for Congress to put down a firm foot and enforce that economy which the people and the interests of the country demand. The people desire the gradual reduction of the public debt, and will most strenuously oppose any policy calculated to increase its magnitude.—*Toledo Blade.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FALK CONCERT.

Louis Falk, the organist of the Union Park Congregational Church, who is so well known in our concert-rooms, both as organist and pianist, has always been noted for the excellence of his concerts, and the one given last evening at the above church, was not an exception to this rule. The concert, in fact, was better than the audience, which only filled a small part of the spacious auditorium. There could be no other reason for it than the stringency of the times, for his assistants in the concert were all well-known and favorite singers and instrumentalists, the programme was varied enough to suit all tastes, and the price was very cheap, considering the character of the performance. A more diversified programme has in fact rarely been presented to an audience in this city. The duplicate of a programme containing Meyerbeer's "Pardolans," the "Souvenir de Spa," Italian operatic arias, German and English ballads, selections from German opera, solos and duos from oratorios, and poetical readings, can hardly be found in the memory of the oldest concert-goer. The only fault of this melange was its extreme length. Sixteen numbers in a concert which does not commence until half-past 8 o'clock, in a cold church, and expanded, of course, by the inevitable encores, is too much for human endurance, even though it be almost unexceptionably excellent, as it was in this case.

Those who took part in the programme were Mrs. Huck, Miss Laura Stelzner (a debutante), Miss Lizzie Lewis (soprano), Miss H. H. Glenn (contralto), Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Foltz, Mr. Allen (violin), Mr. Diem ('cello), Mr. Schultze (piano), and Mr. Falk. Nearly all of them are so well known that their singing hardly requires special notice. Miss Stelzner, a young lady from Weimar, made her first appearance in this city. She is a German blonde of prepossessing appearance and stage presence. Her voice is very clear and fresh, and has sufficient power for the demands of ordinary concert-rooms, but her method of singing is not altogether pleasing, and is quite immature. It may be that the embarrassment of singing before a strange audience so agitated her that her tones were uncertain and shaky, and her style of singing juvenile, and that after she has become acquainted with and accustomed to our audiences she may do herself more justice, and for this reason it would be unjust to pronounce a final decision at present. Mr. Diem the 'cellist, also made his first appearance—at least as a soloist, having been here before as a member of the Thomas orchestra. His playing was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening. His tone is peculiar to himself, remarkably firm and sure and at the same time remarkably clear and smooth and delicate. His expression of light and shade is very artistic, and his execution in rapid involved passages very clean. He is a decided acquisition to our home talent, and ought to be heard very often in our concert rooms. Mrs. Huck sang charmingly, as she always does, and secured an encore for her singing of a beautiful "May-King" song, by Mullecker, which has never been sung here before. Mr. Foltz was in capital voice, and made a handsome success with his oratorio numbers, and the other performers, mentioned above, helped to add to the attractiveness and pleasure of the occasion. There were three surprises: 1. Mr. Falk's superb playing of the fackeltanz on the organ, and the steady manner in which he carried through the bass melody with the pedals; 2. Mr. Burbank's impromptu comical readings, which were so well received that he had to repeat them; 3. Mr. Bischoff, who has made his debut as an Italian tenor, although he will last but a short time in that role if he does not follow the example of the Italians and save himself for the cadenzas. To attempt to go through a ten-minute aria from "Norma," without ever letting up once, is simply absurd.

THE OPERA.

The sale of seats for the opera season commences at Bauer's music store, in the Palmer House, on Thursday morning. As an article which appeared in the Sunday's TRIBUNE, and gave the wrong prices of seats, is calculated to create confusion, we append the actual prices: Reserved seats on the lower floor, $4; in the balcony, $3; general admission, $2; reserved seats in the gallery, $1.50; general admission, $1. The box-holders may be guided in their purchases for the first four nights, we reproduce the repertoire:

Monday, Nov. 17—"La Favorita." Pauline Lucca, Mad. Feretti, Vizzani, Mari, Jamet.
Tuesday—"La Sonnambula." Ilma di Muraka, Feretti, Vizzani, Rossi-Galli.
Wednesday—"Il Trovatore." Pauline Lucca, Mme. Natali Testa, Tamberlik, Mari, Rossi-Galli.
Thursday—"Lucia di Lammermoor." Ilma di Muraka, Tamberlik, Mari, Reyna.

CHOIR CONCERT.

This evening a concert will be given at the First Baptist Church, by the choir. The programme is made up of light, pleasant music, and will be performed by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. C. A. Havens, Miss A. Rommels, Miss Nettie Everis, and Messrs. Baker, Stebbins, Dorn, and Clark. Mr. Havens, the organist of the church, will furnish the accompaniments.

THE EXPOSITION MUSIC.

On Wednesday two grand concerts will be given in the Exposition Building, in which Wieniawski, the well-known violinist, who was here with Rubinstein; the Kunkel brothers, the St. Louis pianists; Vase's Hoffman's Band; Balatka's orchestra, and some solo singers, will take part. One part of each programme will be devoted to promenade music.

MCCORMICK'S HALL CONCERT.

On Thursday evening McCormick's new and elegant hall, on North Clark street, will be dedicated with a concert, in which Wieniawski, the Kunkel brothers, and the Apollo Club will participate.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

The third and last week of Miss Neilson's engagement at McVicker's Theatre for the present season commenced last evening with the performance of Sheridan Knowles' drama, "The Hunchback," in which Miss Neilson, of course, played *Julia*. Our expectations had been raised by the favorable tone of Eastern comment upon her impersonation of the character. It is only just to say that Miss Neilson has so far preserved to the end of her season her very best piece of acting. Her *Julia*, as played last evening, deserves the fullest expression of approval and a more extended notice than this. We heartily commend it to lovers of good, careful, feeling acting, and promise them a treat. Miss Neilson's support is scarcely all that it should be, but one cannot reasonably look for such a miracle nowadays. We reserve a more detailed criticism for to-morrow.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, whose name is and will for a long time be coupled in the memories of the drama with some of the choicest and tenderest displays of pathetic acting, commenced her two weeks' sojourn at the Academy of Music, opening to a good house, the audience receiving her with marked cordiality. "A Woman's Wrong" is the title of the piece, which is full of strong emotional incident, and an interest which survives to the fall of the curtain, the climax being reached in an entirely satisfactory manner. The piece will be on for the remainder of the week, and will be noticed more at length hereafter. During the engagement of the Volces family at Mr. Gardiner's theatre the receipts were upwards of $7,000, those for Saturday evening alone amounting to $1,185.75. This was the largest week's business done by this most industrious combination since they left New York, and insures their return at some future time. It also illustrates the increased capacity of the Academy of Music.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

After five years' waiting the public have an opportunity now to witness the performance of a drama with which every one in Chicago is more or less familiar, from the legal difficulties which hedged around its production in the past. "Mary Warner" was played last evening at Hooley's elegant theatre, and by Hooley's unusually strong company, from which an unusually strong cast was made. It was mounted superbly, was acted in a manner that showed that at last Mr. Hooley has a stage-manager who insists upon certain necessary study, and also illustrated the capacity of his talented company to cope with something more exacting than the "modern society drama." With this strong attraction added to the two named above, seekers after an improving evening of amusement can complain, if complain they must, only of the difficulty in making a choice of place.

OPERA PRICES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your remarks in Sunday's paper about opera prices were pertinent and to the point. Why should Chicago pay the old scale of charges when in Philadelphia best seats were only $1.50 and admission $1.50? If Max

BILLIARDS.

Successful Inauguration of the Chicago Tournament.

Opening Games Between Joe Dion and Snyder, and Ubassy and Bessunger.

Dion a Victor by 400 to 272---Ubassy Defeats Bessunger by 400 to 188.

Four First-Class Games To-Day Between Eastern and Western Players.

The long-talked-of Chicago three-ball billiard tournament opened at Kingsbury Hall yesterday evening, a very large and highly respectable audience being present, among whom a sprinkling of the fair sex was noticeable. In deference to their presence the fragrant weed was dispensed with, and, with the exception of parties with very bald heads or very new hats, the craniums of spectators were kept uncovered. As there is no extra charge for admission to bald-headed gentlemen, and the new hats were fully exhibited last evening, it is to be hoped that at the seances to-day the ladies will receive the full homage which is their due. The future of the tournament as a billiard event cannot be judged by the games of last evening, in both of which the players were unevenly matched. Notwithstanding this, both games were very well contested, and proved deeply interesting. The ventilation of the hall was perfect, the air, notwithstanding the large audience, being pleasantly cool throughout. In addition to the natural interest arising as to who will carry off the prizes, a local pride induces the hope that the Chicago tournament may beat that of New York, both in the matter of the brilliancy of the play, the height of the averages, and the size of the runs. The play will require to be extraordinary to accomplish these results, as in all these respects the New York tournament games was remarkable. The presence of three Chicago billiardists, two of them promising bantams, also adds to the interest felt in the tournament by Chicagoans.

THE FIRST GAME

was begun at twenty minutes to 8, and finished at five minutes past 10, Joseph Dion, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago, being the contestants. It was apparent from the beginning that the former was in better play than his opponent, and though the latter made a good showing as the game progressed, he was unable to keep pace with the steady strides of the Eastern man. The latter bid fair at one time to have an average of seven or eight, but he let down toward the close. Mr. T. Z. Cowles, editor of the *Western Sporting Gazette*, was the referee of the game, of which the following is a synopsis:

Snyder won the bank for the lead and choice of balls, but failed to count on his first shot, and also missed his second. Dion meanwhile made runs of 4 and 3. In the third inning Snyder made a flagrant scratch at the very outset, which left the balls in good shape in one of the corners. He only made 12 from the leave thus obtained, not playing with anything like his customary skill or confidence. In the fourth and fifth innings he missed, and could get but 2 in the sixth. Dion in the latter inning picked out 34 very nicely, exhibiting good skill in nursing along the rails. Three innings afterward he added 32 to his string, which were made in the same way, and in the succeeding inning, the tenth, made 23. The last run placed him at 105 to his opponent's 18, while he had the additional advantage of feeling confident of victory, owing to Snyder's imperfect handling of the balls. In the eleventh inning, Peter made 15, and two runs of 8 each in the thirteenth and fourteenth. In the fifteenth Joe got in a neat run of 25, in which he displayed many fine position shots and general good management. In the nineteenth inning Snyder rolled up 24 in fine style, but had an unlucky ending. In the twenty-second inning Snyder, after making a good position shot and getting the balls well together, missed an easy carom, being over-confident, and Dion made 25 from the leave. Snyder, in the following inning, made 9, and placed his score at 103 to 185. In the twenty-eighth inning Dion, by a run of 13, got into his third hundred, the game standing 203 to 118. The players then changed balls, according to the rule adopted at the meeting on Sunday. Snyder did not seem to be much benefited thereby, for he missed immediately afterwards, and left the balls so that Dion made 18 from them. In the thirty-fifth inning, Snyder, after making 9, attempted a difficult masse, and missed it, setting [illegible] balls up for Dion. The latter froze after the [illegible] three shots, and, though counting from making [illegible] made but 8. He more than made up the spot [illegible] comings, however, in the thirty-fifth for his sh[illegible] run of 20, and by runs of 13 and 16 inning, by a [illegible]-sixth and thirty-eighth, Snyder in the thirty[illegible] bad leaves and playing out of meanwhile fin[illegible]-first inning Dion turned into luck. In the fo[illegible] with a run of 15, the his last hundr[illegible] 314 to 149 in his favor. score then standing [illegible] him with a pretty Snyder followed [illegible] an easy cushion run of 23, missing [illegible] leaving the balls. shot for position, and ag[illegible] opportunity, however, Dion did not improve the o[illegible] ending with 2. In getting them separated, and [illegible] made 10, and in the forty-fourth inning, Dion [illegible] largest run in the the next Snyder made the la[illegible] accomplished by game so far,—45,—which was a[illegible] shown. Had the best play that had hitherto bee[illegible] of the run, not the balls froze at the conclusion [illegible] been much the probabilities are it would have b[illegible] able. It larger, as the position was still favor[illegible] closing placed his string at 220 to 329. The [illegible] for portion of the game was very slow, and, [illegible] of 10 runs of 15 and 19 by Snyder and two runs [illegible] by Dion, would have been extremely uninter[illegible] ing. Dion finally won by 400 to 272. Following is the score:

Dion—4, 3, 5, 1, 34, 2, 2, 32, 23, 0, 3, 3, 8, 25, 0, 2, 3, 7, 6, 4, 25, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 13, 18, 0, 1, 3, 8, 8, 20, 13, 2, 16, 8, 1, 15, 4, 3, 10, 3, 8, 3, 0, 20, 2, 1, 10, 2, 9, 8, 4, 1, 8, 0, 8, 3, 0, 0, 4, 1, 10, 6. Total, 400.

Snyder—0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 15, 1, 8, 8, 2, 5, 0, 8, 24, 1, 2, 1, 9, 0, 0, 12, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 9, 0, 6, 2, 0, 0, 8, 8, 1, 23, 2, 1, 0, 45, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 15, 4, 3, 6, 0, 0, 0, 19, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0. Total, 272.

Averages—Dion, 5 65-67; Snyder, 4 4-67.

Highest runs—Dion, 34, 32, 25, 25; Snyder, 24, 23, 45, 19.

THE SECOND GAME

was the principal feature of the evening's entertainment, the great Ubassy and John Bessunger being the players. Both were enthusiastically greeted on their appearance. The Frenchman played with all his old skill, and though Bessunger did not do very well at the beginning, and was pretty badly beaten, he put in some splendid work toward the close. Mr. Tom Foley was the referee of the game, which was begun at 10:10, and finished at 11:40. Following is a synopsis:

Bessunger won the lead, and counting from the lay-off, started off rapidly and in good play. In his first inning he made 18 in fine style, missing an easy shot through haste, and he followed it in the second with 10, which was ended from precisely the same cause. It was not until the third inning that the "old man" let himself out, taking a commanding lead with a splendid run of 69, which developed all the skill that we witnessed here last summer, in his money games. Bessunger seemed affected by the run, for he missed in the three succeding innings, his last miss being of a draw shot, which left the balls in a corner for Ubassy. He knocked 37 out of them, and turned his first hundred, the score standing 109 to 31. The next noticeable feature of the game was a run of 17 by the Frenchman in the tenth inning, and in the fourteenth he added [illegible] more to his string. Bessunger at this time pla[illegible]ved very badly, attempting foolish shots, and appearing not to have any confidence in himse[illegible]f. He improved a little in the seventeenth inning, when, after a series of misses and small runs, h[illegible] made 17, and supplemented them with 11. This roused the foreigner's ire, and he knocked out 28, just to keep himself square. To make it m[illegible]ore binding, a run of 29 was made by him in the [illegible] succeeding inning, which turned him on his thir[illegible] hundred, the score standing, Ubassy, 223; Bes[illegible]sunger, 78. In the inning following he made a m[illegible]agnificent run of 65, executing five difficult mass[illegible] shots during its progress. The next inning saw [illegible] him on his last hundred, a run of 16 placing his [illegible] score at 304 to 89. John made 1, and then Fran[illegible] accumulated 68 by marvelous play, which le[illegible]ft him but 28 to go. He reduced this number to [illegible] 18 by a run of 10 in his twenty-fifth inning. In [illegible] the succeeding inning Bessunger turned his firs[illegible] hundred with a spurt of 19, the score standin[illegible], Ubassy, 382; Bessunger, 117. Two innings [illegible] afterwards he made 14, and followed it up with a [illegible] fine run of 36, missing after a freeze. Another [illegible] pretty run of 17, made immediately afterward, p[illegible] a better aspect on his string. Ubassy, howeve[illegible] put an end to the game in the thirty-first innin[illegible] by running it out on 15. The following is the score and averages. Ubassy's average, though very large, was materially reduced by several seemingly careless plays towards the close:

Bessunger—18, 10, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 17, 11, 4, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4, 4, 19, 0, 14, 36, 19, 4. Total, 188.

Ubassy—0, 1, 69, 2, 37, 5, 0, 0, 17, 1, 8, 0, 20, 2, 9, 0, 23, 29, 65, 0, 16, 68, 0, 10, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 15. Total, 400.

Averages—Bessunger, 6 2-31; Ubassy, 12 28-31.

Highest runs—Bessunger, 18, 17, 19, 36, 19; Ubassy, 69, 37, 17, 20, 23, 29, 65, 68.

THE GAMES TO-DAY

will be as follows: Afternoon—Cyrille Dion and George Slosson, Maurice Daly and Peter Snyder. Evening—Albert Garnier and John Bessunger, Maurice Daly and George Slosson.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Report of the Gas-Inspector---7,344 Public Lamps in the City.

Proposition to Allow the Exposition Building to Stand Until 1876.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Mayor Bond in the chair. All the Aldermen were present except Messrs. Bailey, Sweet, Kehoe, Ogden, and Woodman.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sidewalk on Arnold street; against the improvement of Eagle street, and of Wentworth avenue; for abating the smoke nuisance; for a sidewalk on First street, from Robey to Hoyne; for opening Ashland avenue, from Clybourn place to Elston road; for sidewalks on Van Buren street, west of the railroad track; on Stevens, from Jackson to Van Buren; California, from Van Buren to Wilcox; and Jackson, from California to Sacramento.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report an ordinance for the necessary filling on certain streets in the Fourth Ward, where contracts have been let for sewers.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for paving Taylor street, from Blue Island avenue to Throop street; for vacating streets and alleys in Sec. 30, 39, 14; for grading Waldo place, from Halsted street to Union; for fixing the sidewalk on Wabash avenue, from Thirty-second street to Douglas place,—which were passed, except the first, which was referred.

The ordinance for vacating Thirty-second street, from Ashland avenue to the south branch of the South Branch, was referred back to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

The Board submitted an ordinance authorizing the transfer of $5,000 from the appropriation for street-cleaning and repairs to the credit of the Twelfth street viaduct for raising buildings to grade. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

THE GAS-INSPECTOR.

The Gas-Inspector reported that during the last quarter the gas-meters and burners on the test-lamps had been tested and found correct. The public lamps were generally in good condition. The total number Nov. 1, was: North Division, 1,633; South Division, 2,248; West Division, 3,463; the total being, 7,344. The use of kerosene is recommended in populous sections where the gas cannot be obtained.

ENGROSSED ORDER.

The Board of Police was authorized to rent the barn in the rear of No. 744 South Halsted street, as a place for a fire-engine.

FINANCIAL.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on the claim of O. E. Guthrie to the amount of $150; of J. B. Lilly, and of Smeal & Rebanks, and they were concurred in.

The Committee reported adversely on the claims of Dennis Murphy, John Gunzenhauser, Philip Pennyman, Mrs. C. J. Jacobs, Angelo G ndicio, and James Kenny, and they were concurred in, except the second and third, which were laid over.

The same Committee reported back a resolution directing the Comptroller to borrow $20,000 for sewerage purposes, with the following amendment: "*Provided*, that said sum can be borrowed at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent." The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

FIRE AND WATER.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported back the nomination of James Ayer, Jr., as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners without recommendation. He was confirmed—yeas, 33; nays, 1.

The same Committee reported back an amendment, heretofore published, in relation to the building of sheds within the fire-limits, and it was laid over.

The same Committee reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to purchase as a site for an engine house, the lot at the southeast corner of Lincoln and Ferdinand streets, the price to be $3,780. It was laid over.

The same Committee submitted an order, which was also laid over, authorizing the Board of Fire and Police to buy two Babcock engines.

The same Committee warmly endorsed Madame Belle Scott-Uda's excellent aerial ladders, recommended the acceptance of her proposition to sell to the city for $25,000 the right to use and manufacture them for eighteen years. It was laid over and made the special order for Monday.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds reported back the petition of the Directors of the Exposition for an extension of the time for which their building could remain on the ground, with a resolution extending the time for two years from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1876. It was laid over.

Ald. Bowen moved to make it a special order for Monday.

Ald. McGrath opposed hasty action. They should do nothing which might prejudice the rights of the city to the ground which had been dedicated to park purposes.

Ald. Bowen stated that many of the exhibitors were anxious to know what would be done, since, if the time was extended, they would exhibit next year.

Ald. Powell suggested that the Corporation Counsel be asked whether the granting of this privilege for the additional time would injure the rights of the city.

Ald. Bowen said good legal authority had held that it would not.

The motion to make it a special order was agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

Fatal Result of a Fight on Board the Propeller Lowell.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a peculiar encounter took place on board the propeller Lowell, of the Northern Transportation Line, lying in the river at the foot of LaSalle street, resulting in the drowning of the fireman, a man named John Lee.

It appears that at the hour named the engineer of the vessel, Augustus Sayles, had left the engine-room, and was filling the furnace with coal. Hearing steam escaping from the vales of the engine, he cried out, "Who's there." The fireman, Lee, responded, "I am." In a few minutes the engineer observed that the paddle-wheels were moving slowly, and, enraged at the fact that his engine was being tampered with, he rushed up stairs into the engine-room, where he found Lee attempting to open a valve that would have increased the speed of the engine, and, perhaps, started the vessel. He ordered Lee to leave the engine at once, but the latter responded by making an insolent remark. Sayles then walked up to him, and struck him in the face with his fist. Lee attempted to return the blow, without success. The two men then clinched, and were about to go down, when Sayles, by a powerful effort, threw Lee away from him, and sent him whirling out of the room on to the deck, where he stumbled and fell down the gang-way, and, striking a board that was laid from the vessel to the pier, he rolled into the river and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. Lee made no apparent effort to save himself, as he could easily have done by clutching the board, and was either rendered unconscious by the fall, or was too much intoxicated to appreciate his danger. The latter is the most reasonable supposition, as he had been drinking excessively for two days, and had been suspended from duty on account of intoxication.

The affray had been observed by a police officer, who promptly arrested Sayles and two witnesses, and took them to the Chicago Avenue Station. Sayles will have a preliminary examination before Justice Kaufman this morning. He seems to be a worthy man, much esteemed by his employers. He deeply regrets the result of the encounter. Efforts to recover Lee's body were unsuccessful. He was employed on the Lowell as a fireman, was 23 years old, and a Scotchman.

THE EXPOSITION.

First Day of the Grand Charity Benefit.

A Large Number Present, and a Respectable Sum Realized.

The Benefit to Be Continued To-Day---New Attractions---The Musical Festival To-Morrow.

Yesterday was the first of the two days given up by the Directors of the Exposition to the twenty charitable institutions of the city, and the attendance was only fair. There was one thing pleasant to contemplate about the thousands present, and that was that each individual represented a cash value of 50 cents; that there were no dead-heads, for complimentary tickets were ignored by everybody, holders greatly preferring to pay half-a-dollar than exhibit a complimentary. The usual attractions were to be found in the building in the way of fair women and brave men, who were, in many instances, engaged in a judicious amount of flirtation. They sat down, three in a bunch, on the benches opposite the fountain, and smiled pensively. There were blondes and brunettes, and seraphic beings with all the beauties of both, whose condescension was most wonderful, all things considered. They dressed themselves, too, in sublime, ethereal blue. Around the flounces they hung the delicate shade of the jaundice, and buried their lovely blonde curls beneath a weight of poppy and scarlatina. Their manners were soft and pleasing as the trombone to the first row of the orchestra-circle, and their admirers numerous indeed. There were young men who apparently so loved the noble work of charity that they gave up half-a-day and the same fraction of a dollar to hang around the much-worn stands of the fair maidens who sell the "Court-House Bells." There were other young men who were doubtless looking round for situations, and waiting with exemplary patience until something should turn up.

There were also several pretty groups of little orphans who gathered round the fountain, and, at a preconcerted word, lifted up their shrill, fresh voices in unison and song. Their singing was really excellent, and showed that they had been drilled together by very careful teachers. Hence, when a spirituelle patroness of charity, whose shoes jointly supported an avoirdupois of 275 pounds, said, "I think it's pretty near time those children quit their singing and gave somebody else a chance," those who heard her thought she had not a very exalted idea of music after all.

LAST EVENING.

In the evening the large audience of the afternoon was more than repeated, the gathering being one of the largest and gayest ever seen within the walls of the building. The band discoursed splendid music, not the most lightly appreciated of which were several quadrilles, polkas, and watches, to which a number of lovers of the light fantastic tripped in on the upper gallery. During the day about 10,000 visitors were present, and the amount netted by the charitable institutions was in the vicinity of $3,000.

TO-DAY.

The entertainment will be continued to-day, with new attractions. President King, of the Board of Education, has ordered that the public schools be closed at noon to-day, to give the children an opportunity to attend. The price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents, children 10 cents.

Public school children Jubilee singers,—all those who took part in the Jubilee,—also all pupils in the first, second, and third grades, are requested to be present with their singing books (Graded Singer Book No. 3), this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. Under the direction of their musical director, Mr. E. E. Whittemore, they will sing several of their most popular airs. Teachers and parents are respectfully requested to aid this enterprise by the presence of the children. It is expected that several thousand children will be present. Vaas & Hoffman's Band will be present, afternoon and evening, and will play several national airs. The children from the Catholic Orphan Asylum will also be present, as well as a delegation from several of the Protestant orphan asylums, whose singing will be popular with all who may hear them.

The Old Ladies' Home has been moved temporarily to the building, and to see them quilting is novel, while the pork and beans they serve up cannot be excelled by any restaurant in the city. Don't fail to see them.

B. H. Fish & Co. donate the ice-cream at less than cost, and an opportunity will be given all to partake of ice-cream and cake served by the handsomest ladies in the city. The retreats fitted up for the ice-cream are in the centre of the building, easy of access to all, gotten up expressly for the occasion.

The celebrated choir of St. Mary's Church, under the direction of Prof. Rohner, have promised to be present and render some of their fine singing. In addition, the celebrated Apollo Club will be present, while last but not least, Miss Brousseau will enliven the afternoon with some choice selections on the piano.

The exhibitors very generally co-operate with the Executive Committee in making the benefit a success, and none of the leading houses are disturbing their goods, and what is best of all, several of the exhibitors are donating articles from their stands, some of considerable value, to be sold to-morrow evening under the efficient direction of Wm. A. Butters, Esq., the well-known auctioneer. This movement was started by several of the exhibitors, who wish to assist in helping to swell the grand total for the charitable institutions. Sargeant, Greenleaf & Brooks donate stove-pipe elbows to the amount of $25; Whittlesby & Peters, wire-mattresses, $25; O. H. Harris, one safe, $125, and several others, with a prospect that many more will join, and that a very large sum will be realized from this source. Any person wishing to donate goods are requested to send word to Dr. Ryder, Chairman of the Executive Committee any time to-day. On account of the rush at the restaurant yesterday, the ladies will start an extra table in the main part of the building to-day, so that all can be accommodated; they therefore ask again for a further supply of provisions, to be sent in as early in the morning as possible.

TO-MORROW.

The last day of the Exposition is to be made signally enjoyable by the presentation of musical features that are as rare as they are delightful. It was thought that nothing could shed so distinguished an eclat upon its close, and at the same time afford as much delight to the many thousands who will visit it on Wednesday next, as the organization of a grand musical festival and promenade concert. To this end it was necessary to secure some unrivaled attractions from abroad, as well as to concentrate and augment the entire musical talent at home, to present an impressive ensemble worthy of the occasion. Several of the most renowned and brilliant instrumental soloists in the country have been secured to add prestige to the musical feast. The programme is varied and delightful, and presents an entertainment in every way excellent. Purely from a musical standpoint alone, the concert will be of a remarkably high order. That great artist on the violin, Wieniawski, has been secured to play at the two concerts of the day, and the many thousands who were delighted with the opportunity of listening to his wonderful music last year will of course crowd to hear him again. The verdict of the most critical and cultured circles of the world has placed him as a violin peformer far above all his competitors, even above those who have in the course of many years of professional service, such as Ole Bull, Vieuxtemps, and Joachim, justly earned a world-wide reputation. Another significant proof of how thorough has been the endeavor made to present a truly superb entertainment is in the engagement of the Kunkel Brothers. These gentlemen are pianists of rare excellence, and in their duo performances excite as much pleasure from the beautiful effects they command as in the marvelous accuracy and intricate skill they exhibit. Rubinstein pronounced them unequaled in the performance of piano duetts. Our best home talent has also been pressed into the service, and for some time past Hans Balatka has been preparing a mammoth orchestra. He has amalgamated the Star Orchestra with the Great Western Light Guard Band proper, and also augmented this with the most judicious selections from all the best available instrumental talent in the city. Balatka has prepared a superb programme, embracing selections of a classical order, popular potpourris and ballad interludes, overtures and selections from the grand operas. Added to this, the large orchestra of Vaas and Hoffman, which will be increased for this day, especially will perform during the promenade intermissions selections of a brilliant and popular character. Arrangements are being made to secure vocal members from several artistes who are popular favorites.

A Suggestion as to the Exposition-Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to suggest, through your columns, to those whom it may concern, the propriety of making use of the Exposition building for the purposes of furnishing power and room to sewing-machine workers,—renting a space to each individual of, say six feet square, furnishing the necessary power to drive their machines; keeping the building properly heated and otherwise in good order for their use, at a low charge. Such an arrangement ought to yield at once a sufficient sum to pay for fuel, cleaning, repairs, and other necessary expenses.

In connection with this enterprise, there should be a dining-room, furnishing in a neat manner, and at a low price, the necessary food required at noon. There should also be a room fitted with proper tools for the repairs required on machines, under the control of the managers of the enterprise. The entire labor and management of this affair should be in the hands of women, excepting the duties of engineer, watchman, and repairers of machines, and even this last work might be done by them. They might fit themselves for this duty. It seems to me a good work might be done in this direction. The building is quite centrally located to the business district, and is, in almost every respect, desirable, its size only being against it. The building will not be damaged in value by putting it to such a use, but will rather be benefited by occupation, and may be vacated at any time during the year for such purposes as its designers originally intended without much damage to the workers. This opportunity should not be allowed to pass without at least trying the experiment. Each individual woman might work on her own account, or one or more combinations might be formed, and these might take all classes of work, completing wholly both the machine and hand work, doing a general business for the masses of the people, as well as for the manufacturers.

These suggestions will bear careful examination; and, if it is clearly seen that the building can be heated and the power furnished at a cost that will warrant the trial, some of the ladies of the city should at once aid in bringing about this result. *

LAKE HARBORS.

Meeting of the Engineers' Club of the Northwest—An Instructive Paper on Lake Harbors Read by Col. Houston—Artificial and Natural Harbors—Construction of Piers and Breakwaters.

The Engineers' Club of the Northwest held a regular monthly meeting at the Academy of Science last evening, President Chesbrough in the Chair. There were ten members present. After the transaction of some routine business, Col. Houston, U. S. A., read a paper on lake harbors. He said the improvements on the great lakes which have been carried on so extensively during the past few years, to the great benefit of commerce, had assumed, at the present time, the character of a system the principles of which it was the object of the paper to state and illustrate in part. The lake harbors were of two classes: first, those which were entirely artificial, and, second, those which were in part natural and in part artificial. The first embraced those where no protection whatever was afforded against prevailing on-shore winds by the line of the coast or by natural inlets, in which case all the protection afforded was by breakwaters. The second embraced, first, indentations in the coast which afforded protection from certain winds, but not from all, and required a partial protection; and, second, natural inlets or rivers which required improvements to enable vessels of the larger class to enter them safely. The general principles involved in the construction of the first class of harbors, and the first division of the second class, consisted of enclosing the waters to be protected by barriers called breakwaters, upon which the force of storms would be expended. Very few, if any, of the rivers emptying into the great lakes had sufficient volume of discharge to maintain a channel into the lake of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the wants of commerce. As a rule, it was observed that except in times of freshets the volume of discharge is so small that the direction of the current at the mouth varies constantly with the rise and fall of the lake. The lake surface was in a constant state of oscillation, due to various causes, of such extent and frequency as to give to the lower portions of the streams emptying into them the character of tidal rivers. These oscillations were sometimes as great as three feet, but they were irregular as to extent and time of occurrence. An oscillation of a foot was quite frequent. The improvement of these mouths and inlets consisted in widening and deepening the channel out to the deep water of the lake, and in revetting the sides of the excavated channel. The principal storms affecting the southern portion of the west side of Lake Michigan were from the northeast. The waves constantly struck the shore at an angle of 45 degrees, and produced a strong lateral current in a southerly direction. The material on or near the shore, out to a varying depth, according to the height of the waves, was stirred up and moved to the south. When it met the mouth of a stream it was carried out and deposited on the north side of the channel, so that the channel of the river was forced to the south. What natural channels did exist were crooked, and liable to change by the action of storms. During the season of 1872, there was only one stream on the west side of Lake Michigan and on Lake Superior, where harbor improvements were in progress, which had a constant outward current at the mouth. This was the Menomonee River, in Michigan. The channel, when intended to afford a harbor of refuge during storms, should be not less than 500 feet in width. The direction given to the channel had generally been perpendicular to the shore, and that was, perhaps, the best, except in special cases. He regarded this as objectionable because it confined the waves entering the mouth of the harbor, whereas, if the distance between the piers increased toward the shore, the sea would be reduced immediately after passing the heads of the piers.

The piers and breakwaters in the lakes were constructed either of cribs of timber and iron, filled with stone, or of pile-work. They were, in a certain sense, temporary structures, requiring frequent repair. The work under water, if put together so as to resist the forces to which it was subjected, might be considered permanent, as timber under fresh water would last indefinitely. Above water, the timber would last from ten to fifteen years. It was impossible, except under the most favorable circumstances, to make cribs remain in their places on the ordinary lake bottom without preparing a substantial foundation of loose stone. The first crib in the Chicago breakwater was placed at the north end of the work, in twenty-four feet of water. Three months afterwards, during a heavy northeast storm, it moved bodily to the north about twelve feet, and to the east about one foot. Crib-piers, when placed in good alignment and close together, make a very satisfactory and substantial work. He thought it would be an improvement on the present system if the centre of the crib, dividing it lengthwise into three equal parts, was made with a close bottom and partitions put in to hold the stone over this portion. When large cribs of timber filled with stone were used, it was important that the foundation on which they are placed should be prepared so as not to undermine. The form of breakwater which seems to be most suitable in the general case consisted of a wall, the sides of which had a slight batter, placed on a foundation of rubble-stone.

After thanking the Colonel for reading the paper, the Club adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Prof. R. L. Cummock, of Evanston, will give a reading at Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church this evening.

The first anniversary of the Young People's Association, of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

The regular noon prayer-meeting was led yesterday by the Rev. William Harris, of London, England. It will be led to-day by the Rev. Mr. Hill.

A Lodge of Odd Fellows, to work in the French language, will be instituted at Fort Dearborn Hall, corner Madison and Halsted streets, to-morrow evening.

John Gardner stole some eighty papers yesterday from THE TRIBUNE office. He was fined $25 by Banyon, who changed the charge to one of disorderly conduct.

All persons interested in the formation of the Christian Union class for instruction in shorthand are requested to meet at the class-room of the Union this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The stars prescribed by the Board of Police for private watchmen vested police with power are ready for delivery at the office of the Superintendent of Police, in the new City Hall.

Daniel Connell, who stole a quantity of clothing and jewelry from A. B. Meeker about a week ago, an account of which was given at the time, was put under bail of $1,000 yesterday by Scully.

A note from Mr. O. Chaunte, Chief Engineer of the Erie Railway, to Mr. C. W. Dunham, of this city, states that the announcement that the Erie Company intended to extend their road to Chicago is premature.

A negro gambling-house on Fourth avenue was pulled by the police on Sunday night, with chips, money, and all the gambling tools. Banyon discharged the prisoners, saying "they might be playing for fun."

Henry Sampson, a young man, was yesterday held for further examination by Justice Vant Wood, on a charge of bastardy preferred by a woman named Lena Engle, who was divorced from her husband a few weeks ago.

George Smith shot at a man, the ball going through his coat. He was arrested, but the man ran away, and had not been captured yesterday morning. Smith was held in $500 bail till the man he tried to murder could be found.

Frank Biddle was fined $25 for keeping a very disorderly house on Twelfth street. He collected some of his chosen friends around him and raised a pandemonium which the neighbors complained of. Hence the arrest and fine.

George Brown, alias John McIntosh, was fined $15 for breaking into one of the cars of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It was found out that he had escaped from Pontiac, so he was sent back to the State Reform School at that place.

"Mike" McDonald was held in bail of $300 for assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty. The circumstances were given at the time. John Garrity, Harvey Smith, and David Haines helped "Mike." They were arrested yesterday by Officer Considine, whom they had assaulted.

The alarm of fire from Box 78, at half-past 5 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of flames in Kelley & Norley's dry-goods store, No. 396 Archer avenue. The fire originated from the careless use of a match in lighting a gas-jet near a curtain. Damage, $25; fully insured in the Atlantic of New York.

A Fire-Insurance Patrol wagon is to be located in the neighborhood of Twenty-second street, to cover the district between Twelfth and Thirty-first streets. The Committee having the matter in charge will report favorably at the next meeting of the Board of Underwriters, and it is expected that the wagon will be ordered immediately.

Charles Herbertz, of No. 389 South Canal street, acting for the firm of Steibendorf & Co., of Omaha, Nebraska, yesterday swore out a warrant before Banyon for the arrest of an alleged swindler named Michael Fahndrich. It appears that Fahndrich purchased $1,544 worth of goods from the Omaha firm, and by fraudulent means made way with the property, without paying for it. He is supposed to be in this city.

People living in the southwestern part of the city will be glad to learn that a new line of 'buses was started yesterday from the corner of Madison and State streets, west to Clark, thence south to Adams, thence west to Southwestern avenue, thence southwest to Ogden avenue. The proprietor, Mr. Harrington, says that if he is properly patronized by the public he will run a 'bus every three minutes.

Last Saturday, $200 in gold and a satchel were stolen from the boarding-house of H. Fischback, No. 184 West Randolph street. Yesterday a young man named L. Frienbusch, who has been boarding in the house for some time, suddenly turned up missing. It was learned that he had taken the 5 o'clock train on the Ft. Wayne Road for New York, and that he paid for his ticket with gold coin. It is, therefore, believed that he was the thief. An officer started in pursuit of him last night.

At an early hour Sunday morning the body of a German named Fritz Rikus was found hanging by a scarf to a tree opposite Potter Palmer's residence, at the corner of South Park Boulevard and Forty-seventh street. The deceased had apparently committed suicide. He had been seen in the vicinity on Saturday, and was in search of work. He was then in a destitute condition. The body was cut down, and a Coroner's jury impaneled by Justice Horn, of the Town of Hyde Park. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

The German Aldermen, of whom there are six in the Council, are endeavoring to form a coalition with their American brethren in order to "defeat the plans of the Irish members." The latter, it is said, want Hickey for Superintendent of Police and all the other minor city offices. The Germans want Jake Rehm and a fair division. They are hopelessly in the minority, and if their overtures are ignored they can do nothing. The American Aldermen are aware of the advantage they possess, and will probably combine with them if certain concessions are made, whereby good men can be appointed. Should the new coalition be formed, the "greedy Irish" won't get every office.

The tug-men and sailors at the lumber market were amused yesterday morning by an accident which befell Deputy United States Marshal Buck. He had an execution against the tug-boat Annie L. Smith, and, when she came up to the wharf, he seized hold of the line thrown ashore by one of the deck-hands, and cried out, "I have an execution against this boat, and seize her in the name of U. S. Grant." The tug did not come abreast of the wharf at first, her bow alone touching it. To get her into position, it was necessary to hold the bow fast. Mr. Buck was an unsubstantial hitching-post, and, when the boat swung around, he was pulled into the river. A deck-hand hauled him on board by the coat collar, and the dripping execution was duly served.

The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Vice-President, Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair. Several new members were proposed, balloted for, and unanimously elected. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to secure suitable rooms for the meetings of the Society reported that they could have the Academy of Science by paying for the gas and heating, and rooms at the Pacific Hotel were offered to them without any charge whatever. It was decided to accept the offer of the proprietors of the Pacific until arrangements could be made for more suitable quarters. Dr. John Bartlett read a lengthy essay on the "Ague Plant," after which the meeting adjourned.

Last Friday a German named John Bauer informed a real-estate dealer named Joseph Einehoff that he wished to invest $1,000 in a piece of suburban property, which promised a good profit. Einehoff informed him that he had ten lots, located on the Grand Boulevard, in the Town of Hyde Park, that he would sell for $100 apiece, and unrolled a handsomely colored map upon which the lots were described. Having great confidence in Einehoff's integrity, he contracted for the property without going to see it, and, he asserts, paid over the money. Sunday afternoon he drove out to view his new possessions, but found them not. Returning to the city, he began an investigation of the location of the lots, and found them to be situated nearer to the Calumet River than to the southern boundry of Chicago, and, what was most discouraging, he discovered that they were but 10 feet long and 8 feet wide. Bauer made an affidavit to the truth of these statements before Justice Daggett. A warrant was issued for Einehoff's arrest, and was executed by Constable Hartman. Einehoff was placed under $1,000 bonds to appear before Justice Daggett next Friday for further examination.

The Sherman House has changed hands. Mr. N. C. Munson, of Boston, being unwilling to conduct it any longer, the late panic having made it difficult to borrow money. It is said that the house was paying expenses and something over. That money was due and unpaid is stated. The exact amount is not known, but it approximated $75,000. Part of it was owing for furniture and the remainder for rent. There were no mortgages, and of course there could be no foreclosures. Beyond the attachment of Field, Leiter & Co., no one attempted to collect money of Mr. Munson. It appears, however, that a stipulation in the lease had been violated, and this led Col. Frank Sherman to try to get possession of the hotel and run it in the interest of the Sherman estate. [illegible] and Mr. Marsh, the Trustee of the estate, went to Boston and saw Mr. Munson. They talked to him, and the resu[illegible] was a transfer of the furniture, etc., at an agreed price, the hotel assuming the indebtedness, and paying to Mr. Munson the differenc between the sum decided upon and the debts. The new proprietors took possession yesterday. The present manager, Mr. C. S. Munson, remains in charge temporarily. It is said Col. Sherman will be the new manager, and that Mr. Parsons will be steward.

SUICIDE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 7.—Ellen Olsson, a Norwegian girl, who has been in the employ of James E. Simpson, of Decorah, Ia., committed suicide last night. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that the deceased came to her death from abortion. No party can as yet be connected with it.

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF."

Mr. Hesing's Serenade, as Described by His Own Paper—Who Were There—Distinguished Citizens and a Band—Presentation of a Medal to the "Glorious Leader"—Mr. Hesing's Speech—He Declares He Has Thrown Off the Republican Party Yoke—He Pledges the "People's Party" to a "Good, Efficient, and Honest Government"—"Witty and Animated" Remarks by Messrs. Coolbaugh, Lieb, Comiskey, Rountree, McAvoy, Schoeninger, and Others—A Feast of Reason and a Flow of Wine.

The Sunday edition of the *Staats-Zeitung* contains the following account of the serenade given to Mr. Hesing on Saturday night:

It was inevitable, after the grand victory which the People's party won, that the necessity should make itself felt of having, in addition to the tumultuous and stormy celebrations of victory in Kingsbury Hall and on the North Side, and which arose from the first impulses of uncontrollable joy, a more quiet and dignified one; and it was also almost inevitable that this should take the form of a special recognition of the services of the acknowledged leader and commander of the campaign.

Thus it came about that yesterday evening Mr. A. C. Hesing was surprised at his house by the visit of prominent fellow-laborers and private citizens. We name Messrs. William F. Coolbaugh, F. H. Winston, A. Schoeninger, Peter Wolf, Gen. Lieb, R. Kenney, John M. Rountree, Ald. McAvoy, Lengacher, Stout, Mahr, White, Lynch, and Jonas, John Comiskey, Jacob Rehm, J. K. C. Forrest, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., H. B. Miller, etc.,—about fifty gentlemen in all. They were accompanied by the Great Western Light Guard Band, which, under the direction of John Hand, gave an excellent serenade.

After the guests had assembled in the great parlor of the house, and had been welcomed by Mr. Hesing and his wife, Mr. F. H. Winston handed to Mr. Hesing, after referring to his great merits in the success of the contest against Puritanism, and prophesying that the People's party, founded with his assistance, would be the party of the future, a splendid gold medal as a memorial, with the inscription:

"TO OUR GLORIOUS LEADER,
ANTHONY C. HESING,
IN THE BATTLE FOR PERSONAL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY."

After Mr. Hesing had expressed, in warm terms, his thanks for the honor and recognition of services paid him, he remarked that he had not carried on the contest in the expectation of any reward or recognition, but since he felt it was his duty. So soon as he had seen that a spirit, believed to have been long dead, was stirring again,—the spirit of Know-Nothingism,—he had felt bound to do what he could to defeat it. He did not claim the honor of the victory, since he could not have won it if all the liberal-minded element had not stood by him—not merely those of foreign, but those of native birth; and he rejoiced that he was able to say that there were more of the last named class with the People's party than had been asserted.

After he had seen that nothing could be done with existing parties, he had boldly thrown off the party yoke. He had come to know that no party could remain in power longer than twelve years without becoming corrupt. So far as the People's party was concerned, he was convinced that it would give a good, efficient, and honest government. If it did not, he, and the paper which he had in part the honor to represent, would be the first to discover misfeasance, and put dishonest officers in the pillory.

Mr. Adolph Schoeninger followed, in German. He said that there was to-day but one feeling among the Germans,—that of thankfulness and respect for the man to whose admirable guidance and personal devotion their success was to be ascribed, who had understood how to awaken the German and other elements to a consciousness of their power, and to unite their forces for a common purpose, and who to-day was the most important political figure in the Northwest.

Mr. Hesing, in his reply, declined to accept the sole credit. He repeated that, without their fellow-laborers, without the favorable field and the long preceding division and blunders of the other side, victory could not have been secured. If he, with the aid of the *Staats-Zeitung*, had done much, it was due to the fact that every one connected with the paper had worked for victory with all his power, and his sole merit was that he had kept the promise made six years previously, and had gained for it the best assistants in the country. He repeated that everything should be done to show that no party was able to give a better government than the People's party. Speeches followed speeches, and toasts followed toasts. William F. Coolbaugh drank to the prosperity of the People's party, which united all liberal elements, and for the success of which 2,000 Americans had voted. Gen. Lieb, L. A. Hoffman, Jr., John Comiskey, John M. Rountree, Ald. McAvoy, Adolph Schoeninger, Washington Hesing, and many others followed with witty and animated remarks.

The main idea of all the speeches was, that old parties had ceased to exist, and that in the People's party existed, if not the new, then the basis of the new, party of progress for this country. But especial emphasis was laid on the fact that the People's party will be held in honor for giving the city the best government it has yet had.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that many glasses were drank to the health of the speakers, the party, and Mr. Hesing's family, and that Mr. Hesing and his household were the most courteous and obliging of hosts.

HIGH MASONRY.

Oriental Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Thirty-second Degree, will escort the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, Thirty-third and last Degree, Ancient Accepted Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S. A., the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond Thirty-third Degree, Most Puissant Sov. Gr. Com.·., from the Palmer House, at 10 a. m.

Line of march, south on State to Adams, west to Clark, south to Jackson, west to Wabash avenue, south to Harrison, east to Michigan avenue, north to Monroe, west to Wabash avenue, north to Madison, west to State, north to Lake, West to Clark, south to Washington, west to LaSalle, south to Oriental Hall, 122 and 124 LaSalle street.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Tennessee assembled at Masonic Hall to-day. There was a very full attendance; 350 subordinate Lodges were represented.

MORTUARY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 10.—The funeral of Col. Cook occurs at Normal to-morrow. The service at his residence will be attended by an immense concourse of citizens from Normal, this city, and all parts of the State. Many members of his old regiment, also Messrs. Pierson and Brown, members of the Railroad Board, and the Secretary of the same, will be present. The Rev. D. L. Leonard, of Normal, Minister of the Congregational Church, to which Col. Cook belonged, will conduct the service.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVALS............Nov. 10.

Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Butcher Boy, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Oswego, coal.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Ada Medora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Herald, Ludington, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Samona, Oswego, salt.
Schr Sea Gem, Saylor's Pier, tan bark.
Schr Midnight, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Fayette Brown, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, coal.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Montana, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr N. [illegible], Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Speed, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Reindeer, Oswego, coal.
Schr Willard, Green Bay, lumber.

CLEARED............Nov. 10.

Prop Oconto, Escanaba, 160 brls beef, sundries.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 10,000 bu oats, 100 brls pork.
Schr S. Bates, Empire Pier, 2 tons corn meal, 12 brls petrel, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 25 tons hay, 880 bu oats, 10 brls pork, 3 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Mosher, Detroit, 18,630 bu corn.
Prop Peerless, St. Catharine, 16,000 bu wheat.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 1,500 bu oats, 50 brls beef, 5 brls oil, 25 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 4,000 bu oats, 30 tons feed, 85 brls flour, 20 brls beef, 15 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 20,561 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, NOV. 10.

Schr A. B. Moore, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat, 13,500 corn, 5,400 bu oats, 3,100 brls flour, 501 bags oil cake.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 50 brls oil, 30 brls whisky, 25 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr A. M. Beers, Little Bay De Noque, 5 brls oil, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were in fair demand at 6c for corn to Buffalo, or a decline of ½c from Saturday's rate. Vessels were taken for Oswego at 11½c for wheat. The engagements reported were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Niagara and barge Superior, corn at 6c; schr Tecumseh, wheat on private terms; prop Idaho, wheat and corn through, and prop J. Fisk, wheat through; prop not named, corn on private terms. To Boston via Buffalo, prop Vanderbilt, corn at 26c. To Oswego—Schr Shimana, wheat at 11½c; schr J. Bigler, corn on private terms; schr American, corn on owner's account. To Ogdensburgh—Schr not named, corn on owner's account. To Sarnia—Prop City of Detroit and barge Guiding Star, wheat and corn on private terms. Total, 13; capacity equal to 100,000 bu wheat, and 225,000 bu corn.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—ARRIVED—Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 78 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, 89 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 79 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Montana, LaSalle, 75,000 bu oats; Commerce, Ottawa, 5,650 bu corn; Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Hercules, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; 170 bu oats; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn; Phoenix, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn; Mary Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 30 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice.

CLEARED—Robert Holmes, Henry, 100 brls salt; 68,091 ft lumber, Seneca; 35,713 ft lumber, Henry; 13,081 ft, Ottawa; prop Whale, 320 brls salt, Henry; 22 brls salt, Ottawa; 50 brls salt, 3,500 lbs iron, 2,036 ft lumber, 4,059 lbs marchandise, 2 tons coal, Seneca; Friendship, Henry; tug C. F. Nagle, Henry; scow Mary, Henry; H. S. Carpenter, Sag; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont; Reliance, Lemont; J. H. Walker, Lemont; Traveler, Lemont; Admiral, Lemont, 24,516 ft lumber, 30 m shingles, 20 m lath; Sligo, Willow Springs; Constitution, Lemont; Gen. McPherson, Lemont; Gen. Sherman, Seneca.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Peter and Paul, 3,427 bu corn, Buffalo Rock; 2,373 bu corn, Ottawa; Onondaga, Morris, 3,500 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats, 5,575 lbs empty brls; Industry, Morris, 5,900 bu corn, 1,760 lbs seed; prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10.—PASSED DOWN—Props Nebraska, Alaska, Arctic, Empire State; barks Two Friends, Red, White and Blue; schrs Richards, Winslow, Ida, Keith, F. M. Knapp, Sunrise, Guide, Pfister, L. Hanna, Francis Palms, James King, D. S. Austin, Escanaba, John Miner, China, St. Peter, Havana, Portland, Orphan Boy, Lady McDonald, R. Doud, Atmosphere, Amaranth, Nevada, John Magee, Mary, Battle, Banama, Clara Parker, David Wells, City of Straits, Emma Coyne, H. C. Potter, William Young, Riverside, Onondaga, Flying Mist, Monitor, Harvest Home, Homer, Sam Cook, Hoboken, A. W. Lucky, Butcher Boy, W. B. Phillips, Alice Richards.

PASSED UP—Prop Mayflower; schrs H. M. Scoval, Dan Foot, Pride of America.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Van Valkenburg, Bissell; schrs M. Foster, Louisa, Quimby.

PASSED UP—Prop Janecki and barge.

WIND—West.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Imitators and Their Schemes

Come to grief at last. Only original discoveries like that of Dr. Helmbold, stand the test of time. Helmbold's Buchu, which is the only extract of that wonderful shrub that realizes its full virtues, is still relied upon to cure Kidney Complaint, Female Disorders, Impotency, Gravel, the Effects of Dissipation, and all troubles of the urinary organs in either sex. This steadily successful medicine is recommended by physicians. Beware of counterfeits. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Premature Loss of the Hair,

which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DRY GOODS.

H. B. Claflin & Co.

Important to the Dry Goods Trade.

SPECIAL SALE,

Commencing Tuesday Morning

Nov. 11, 1873.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of Merchandise, both Foreign and Domestic, amounting to

SIX MILLION DOLLARS,

At such reduction from present values as will insure the sale of their entire stock within thirty days.

Great sacrifice will be made, but during this special sale the term of credit will be strictly thirty days, with proper discount for prompt cash.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST.,

NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do no stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

The chief point of interest in financial affairs to-day is the condition of the London money market, where there are some symptoms of a panic of precisely the same character as the one in this country. What the general rate of discount outside the Bank of England is, the dispatches do not say, but as the *exceptional* ones are stated at from 10 to 13 per cent, it is to be presumed that there is some disposition to keep the general range of rates something below those figures. It is, therefore, possible that the the Directors of the Bank of England may not, for the present, make any official announcement of any higher rate than the 9 per cent to which it was raised last week. It seems scarcely probable, however, that London should escape without a panic. The successive panics and collapses of credit in Austria, Germany, Egypt, and the United States, within the last six months, have each entailed losses on English capital. Had the speculators of London invested in nothing worse than American railroad bonds, they could stand all the losses they would experience. But the fact is that London has invested in a vast amount of shares and bonds that are not half so good. The depreciation in the value of Spanish bonds alone has probably been equal to that in American railroad bonds. Notwithstanding their common reputation for conservatism, London financiers have, in fact, been willing to take hold of enterprises that would not have received the indorsement of even the speculators of Wall street. Whether the fact be attributed to the general progress of civilization, and the consequent increase of railroads, steamships, canals, mills, bridges, mines, etc., etc.,—we say—whether it be attributed to this, or to some other cause, it is nevertheless quite certain that for a year after the close of the Franco-Prussian war, there was a general inflation of credit throughout the world. France alone, crippled by the payment of her enormous indemnity to Germany, escaped, and is to-day on a sounder basis of mercantile credits than any other country of Europe. It is not improbable that the enormous profits realized by England in holding a neutral position in that war, and supplying both France and Germany with munitions of war, caused the accumulation of the capital in London which has since been poured out so freely to stimulate all sorts of industrial enterprises in all parts of the world, until a collapse was necessary. In our own country, this stimulation of industrial and speculative schemes has been powerfully supplemented by the bond-buying policy inaugurated by Secretary Boutwell. In the five years up to October last, the Treasury of the United States had purchased nearly $370,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds, thus turning that much capital out of a safe conservative investment, and thereby obliging it to seek new fields of employment. Now, as this money was first taken from the people by taxation, there was no real increase of capital, but only a deceptive appearance of prosperity. At the same time the protective tariff, stimulating the increase of American manufacturing interests, induced the investment of capital in that direction to an extent that made a reaction in manufacturing industry, either in this country or in England, inevitable. The decline came first in the English iron trade, and has since extended to all kinds of manufacturing in this country.

The United States, however, is in a position to recover more quickly than any other country in the world. The agricultural interests of this country are, and will be, to a great extent

UNHARMED BY THE CRISIS.

The prices of breadstuffs, provisions, and cotton, will, of course, be much depressed by the reaction and stoppage in manufacturing, but the farmers and cotton-planters of the United States have so much larger crops this year than usual to sell, that the difference in quantity will more than offset the difference in price. For nearly two months now, the balance of foreign trade, in the exchange of our breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and petroleum, for the manufactured goods and products of other countries, has been largely in our favor. London, which is the great clearing-house of the commercial world, is paying us this balance in specie. It is not simply that England wants breadstuffs that causes the flow of specie to this country, but that in our *trade with all the world* there is a balance to our credit. This balance

LONDON MUST PAY,

or resign her position as the financial centre of the commercial world. The policy, therefore, of the Bank of England in raising the rate of discount to stop the outflow of specie will be futile. Specie will continue to come to this country until we become extravagant again, and begin to buy foreign goods to an extent that will turn the balance of trade against us; then it will flow back to England or whatever country becomes the creditor at that great clearing-house, as we are now.

It seems probable that, as far as the United States are concerned, there has been a suspension of manufacturing industry in this country to full as great an extent, if not beyond, what is warranted by the decrease in the consumptive demand, and that we may soon look for a general revival at least of the production of staple manufactured articles of daily use and general consumption. Economy is, however, now the fashion, and for a time, at least, it will be only *staples, not luxuries*, that will be in demand.

One of the facts on which this belief in the speedy revival of many of the most prominent manufacturing interests is founded is the condition of the

WHOLESALE TRADE OF CHICAGO.

After a sufficient inquiry, to be satisfied that the favorable experience is not confined to a few, but is general among our wholesale merchants, we find that they are selling now as many goods as at this time last year, and that the pay for them comes in as promptly as then. In other sections of the country, where the consumptive demand for goods comes from manufacturing communities, there is undoubtedly a large decrease in sales of both retailers and wholesalers. In all *cities* also, the retail trades have diminished. But in the chief agricultural sections of the United States the consumptive demand for goods has experienced but little decrease.

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET

presents scarcely a feature to-day worthy of special note. Money is extremely tight yet, because everybody is afraid to lend, and not because there is not just as much foundation for bank credit or "money" as there was before. The banks are discounting very little. Some of them discount or lend just about as much as they collect, and so keep the amount of their bills receivable at about the same average, while others are still trying hard to reduce the amount of their outstanding loans in order to get into a legitimate and safe condition.

Exchange is still very scarce, and the insufficiency of the supply causes a steady shipment of currency to New York to make exchange.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	111¾	112 @113
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105¾	106
U. S. 5-20s of '64	106¼	107
U. S. 5-20s of '65	106¾	107
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110¼	111¼@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110½	111¼
10-40s	104	104½@105¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	104¼	105 @105¼
U. S. currency 6s	108¼	109½
Gold (full weight)	107	107½
Gold coupons	107	107½
Gold exchange		107½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106	@108¼
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		95@ 97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Money was easy during the greater part of the day at 7 per cent, and finally loaned down to 3@4 per cent. To-day is the first for two months that it has been difficult to employ money on satisfactory collaterals. The associated banks gained $750,000 legal-tenders to-day.

Sterling was dull at 5¾ for 60-day, and 8½@8¾ for sight.

The customs receipts were $208,000.

Gold quiet at from 107½ to 107¾, with the bulk of business at 107½@107⅝. Loans were at 3@7 1-32, and 7 gold. The final rate was 6 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $128,000. The clearings were $35,000,000.

Governments were firm in late dealings, and without important change in price. State bonds were dull but firm.

Stocks are dull and changes slight, except in a few instances. The market opened firm and advanced ½@1 per cent. Towards midday a reaction took place, but later there was a recovery. After the second call the market declined, but at the close was firmer, Rock Island selling at 88½ against 86 at the opening. Erie started at 38½@39¼ against 37½ at the close on Saturday, and afterwards fell to 38½. The other changes were slight.

There was a partly well-founded report to-day that the Cashier of a small up-town bank was a defaulter to the amount of $35,000. The bank does not belong to the Clearing-House Association, and no one will be injured but outside stockholders.

The sales of stocks between 12 and 2 o'clock aggregate 320,000 shares, of which 82,000 were Western Union, 1,800 Union Pacific, 800 Wabash, 3,000 Panama, 1,000 Pacific, 1,500 Ohio, 800 Central, 500 St. Paul, 470 Lake Shore, 1,500 Erie, 500 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 800 Rock Island, 200 Northwestern preferred, and 200 Adams Express.

Sterling, 106.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112¼	Coupons, '67	111¼
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	111
Coupons, '64	107¼	10-40s	104¾
Coupons, '65	107¾	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	110¼	New 5s	105¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85¼	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	68¼	North Carolinas, old	19
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	55	St. Paul pfd	45
Western Union	48½	Wabash	36¼
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	79	Ft. Wayne	80
Wells Fargo	60	Terre Haute	5
American Express	48¼	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	48	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	28¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	88
New York Central	80½	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	38¾	C., C. & C.	55¼
Erie pfd	57	C., B. & Q.	80¼
Harlem	102¼	Lake Shore	62¾
Harlem pfd	100	Indiana Central	17¾
Michigan Central	65	Illinois Central	88
Pittsburgh	72	Union Pacific stocks	16¼
Northwestern	33¼	Union Pacific bonds	69¾
Northwestern pfd	54¾	Central Pacific bonds	81¾
Rock Island	88	Del., Lack. & West	83¾
N. J. Central	85	B., H. & Erie	1
St. Paul	23¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Nov. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

DeKoven st, n e corner of Clinton st, s f, of 88x105 ft, dated Aug 14; consideration, $7,000.

Ward st, 71¾ ft s of Belden av, e f, 24x124 15-100 ft, dated Oct 29; consideration, $700.

Huron st, 75 ft e of State st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct 25; consideration, $3,500.

DeKalb st, 20 ft n e of Leavitt st, n w f, 72x100 ft dated Oct 27; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, 60 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x158 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $15,000.

Napoleon st, 99 ft w of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,200.

Milwaukee av, 100 ft n w of Evergreen av, n e f, 25x150 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $2,800.

Lots 12 and 13, Block 4, in re-subdivision of Lots 13 to 15, 17, 18, of Ogden's Subdivision, e ½ n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,500.

Fourth st, 192 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 17, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Same property, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $2,500.

Homan av, 144 ft n of West Ohio st, w f, 24x125¼ ft, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $650.

Indiana st, 96 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $1,050.

Lewis st, 424 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 22x125, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $535.

Seymour st, 232 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 36x126 ft dated Oct. 21; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 14, of Lots 6 and 7, in Block 41, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $4,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Halsted st, 189 ft n of Wellington, w f, 50 ft to alley and Green Bay road, undivided ½, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $1,546.

Sabetta st, 147 ft w of Seminary av, s f, 100x120 ft, with other property, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $8,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6, Block 49, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $2,175.

Lot 6, Block 49, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 40, Block 8, Orvis' Subdivision, n e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $300.

Lot 41, Block 8, same Subdivision, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $300.

Lot 9, Block 3, Derby's Subdivision, s w ¼ n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $1,450.

Lot 6, Block 15, Phare's Subdivision, e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $250.

Lot 4, Block 1, of Berdel's Resubdivision of w part Block 8, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 21, 1871; consideration, $300.

Lot 1 and w ½ Lot 2, Block 1, Springer & Pierce's Subdivision of s ½ of Block 30, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 15 and w ½ 16, in Subdivision of Lots 13 to 16, Block 36, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $937.

Lot 36, Block 4, Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 24; consideration, $1,400.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,227	5,703	10,717	7,332
Wheat, bu	126,140	63,040	55,629	79,711
Corn, bu	111,660	73,610	201,172	140,227
Oats, bu	60,067	27,330	42,689	27,008
Rye, bu	3,590	6,815	1,200	800
Barley, bu	27,270	32,930	12,610	66,790
Grass seed, lbs	63,650	64,540	74,300	8,530
Flax seed, lbs	66,280	34,430	27,000	21,220
Broom-corn, lbs	42,000	36,500	25,000	45,030
Cured meats, lbs	49,700	28,030	716,483	404,756
Beef, brls	.....	.....	250	351
Pork, brls	.....	.....	3,691	2,712
Lard, lbs	16,800	1,800	1143,747	139,870
Tallow, lbs	10,210	800	34,820	38,000
Butter, lbs	62,710	33,378	78,677	32,140
Dressed hogs, No	6	47	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	9,465	7,703	3,412	5,434
Cattle, No	879	2,733	39	983
Sheep, No	197	451	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	115,780	94,830	140,020	188,024
Highwines, brls	250	270	151	255
Wool, lbs	97,575	96,003	112,853	21,640
Potatoes, bu	12,878	2,523	4,995	389
Lumber, m feet	2,705	5,112	2,413	2,137
Shingles, m	1,640	1,860	1,993	1,727
Lath, m	.....	210	470	331
Salt, brls	7,520	4,325	2,429	1,144

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 5,406 bu wheat; 5,412 bu corn; 3,230 bu oats; 620 bu rye; 5,070 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 333 cars wheat; 216 cars corn: 6,000 bu yellow do; 17,600 bu No. 2 do, and 12,200 bu rejected do, by canal; 25 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 12 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total (611 cars), 270,000 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	30,404	82,132	13,514	126,604	56,128
By canal	80	12,281	.....	.....	.....
To Buffalo	10,020	393,101	509,982	30,000	31,000
To Erie	3,100	55,000	7,100	2,000	.....
To Oswego	.....	.....	42,194	.....	.....
To Ogd'nsb'h	.....	.....	72,884	24,000	.....
To Huron	1,724	.....	72,809	.....	.....
Other U.S.p's	1,107	.....	107,061	122,980	.....
To Montreal	.....	17,119	.....	.....	.....
To Kingston	.....	.....	77,147	.....	.....
Other C. pts	.....	50,076	59,572	.....	.....
Totals	46,435	610,709	963,983	305,584	87,128

Also 3,484 bu rye shipped by rail, and 38,000 bu do to Buffalo.

The leading produce markets were higher to-day, and moderately active, but grain was generally weak in the latter part of the session. The trading was principally speculative, the forwarding movement being very slow, and chiefly in small parcels, several of which were required to make up a steamer cargo. The reports of a snow-storm up north and the threatening aspect of our own skies, caused renewed nervousness in regard to the lake navigation, and made shippers hold off, where they would otherwise have purchased rather freely. This fact, with the unfavorable news from London, turned the scale. The morning had opened full of confidence, as a sequel to the strength of Saturday, but gave place to weakness later in the day, when the care of things was relegated to the speculators. The great majority of that class are persistent bears; and though they do sometimes get up a hurrah in favor of a rise, the general tendency is downward in their hands. This is probably because it is much easier to sell, taking the seller's option to deliver, than to buy, taking the risk of having to pay out cash for the property when the seller chooses to deliver it within a range of 30 days. This is the class who are working in behalf of the widows and orphans Down East, with an eye to an incidental profit for themselves; of course, the selfish consideration is only the secondary one.

There was some appearance of activity in the staple goods department, but aside from this trade was slack. No important changes were made in the quotations, and the general market ruled comparatively steady. Groceries were in fair request, interior merchants ordering with considerable freedom, while the purchases of local retailers were more liberal than for several days past. In values, the quotable changes were confined to an ⅛c decline in refined sugars and ½c in candles, though the general market was rather easy, the quotations being more or less freely shaded all around. Butter was more quiet and less firm. Cheese was easy, with rather a declining tendency, owing to the recent reduction in New York. The coal trade continues dull, and soft varieties are selling lower, Indiana block now quoted at $7.00, Minonk at $6.00, and Wilmington at $5.00. Hard coal remains steady at $10.00 for Lackawanna, and at $11.00 for Lehigh. No change was noted in the fish market. Dried fruits were in moderate request at easier prices for raisins, prunes, currants, citron, and pitted cherries. Apples and peaches being in light, stock remain firm. The oil trade was quiet, and most descriptions were weak, though a decline of 1c in linseed was the only notable change. Pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood remain dull.

The usual number of small orders were received at the lumber yards, and trade, though by no means brisk, compares favorably with that of the preceding days of the week. No change in quotations was made, but at the same time concessions are made for cash. The receipts of cargo lumber were liberal, and a reasonably fair business was transacted at the old prices. Metals and iron met with a moderate inquiry, former quotations being generally adhered to. Building materials were dull, also cooperage and naval stores. The demand for salt was good and the market was reported steady at the recent decline. Hops, hay, broom corn, and wool were dull and little better than nominal. Seeds were quiet and weak; timothy selling lower. The receipts of potatoes were unusually large, and the market was easier for car lots. The supply of hides was light, but sufficient to meet the wants of the local trade; prices were unchanged for green, but quoted lower for dried skins. There was only a light inquiry for fresh poultry and game, prices favoring buyers.

Highwines were quiet and a shade firmer at the reduced quotation obtaining at the close of last week. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 87c per gallon. New York was quoted stronger at 91½@92c, the reason being that the recent decline has materially checked production; two of our ten distilleries have stopped altogether. They say that highwines cannot be made profitably at the prices at which they have sold last week.

Lake freights were moderately active, though less so than on Saturday, and fell off ¼c, to 6c for corn, and 6¼@6½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Wheat to do was taken by steam at 9c; and corn to New England, on through rate, at 28c. Wheat to Oswego was taken by sail at 11½c. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 100,000 bu wheat and 225,000 bu corn.

Provisions were stronger in tone, though without any material advance in prices. There were more orders on the floor, though many of them were limited to low figures, and the packers were not anxious to bid down for custom. Cash pork was in good request and unchanged, while options were nominally 5@10c per brl higher, buyers being unwilling to follow up quotations. Lard was quite active, and fully 5c per 100 lbs higher. Meats were in fair demand and more firmly held, with ⅛c advance on some descriptions. Green hams were especially strong, being sold well ahead. The market closed strong, notwithstanding the weakness in grain, as there was no temptation to packers to offer their property at less prices, while the speculative element seems generally inclined to think that hard pan is touched, as prices are lower now than at any time for several years past. Indeed, the packers seemed to be of the same opinion, as they bought hogs more freely towards the close of the buying part of the day. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.40@11.50; new do, cash or seller November, $11.00@11.05; do seller December, $10.90@11.00; seller January, $11.20@11.25; seller February, $11.65@11.75; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.00. Lard, cash or seller November, 6¼@6⅜c for old, and 6⅝c for new, do, seller December, 6⅝c; do, seller January, 6⅞c; do, seller February, $7.10@7.12½. Green hams at 6¼@6⅝c; do, seller December, 6⅝@6¾c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3¼c; do rough sides, 5@5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¼@5⅛c; do short clear, 5¼@5⅝c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3½c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 5½c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3⅝c; do Cumberlands, 5¼@5⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅝@5⅞c; do long cut hams, 7@7½c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders; 6⅞c for clear ribs; 7c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.50@9.25; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅛c; grease quotable at 4@5¼c. Sales were reported of 915 brls mess pork (new) at $11.00; 100 brls extra prime pork at $8.00; 3,000 tcs lard at 6⅝c; 50 tcs kettled do at 6⅞; 125 tcs do on private terms; 2,250 tcs lard seller January at 6⅞c; 60,000 lbs green shoulders at 3¼c; 10,000 lbs sweet pickled shoulders at 5c; 250 boxes short ribs at 5⅝c; 250 boxes do seller December (Saturday evening) at 5⅝c; 100 boxes long clear, seller 30, at 6c; 500 boxes long and short clear seller December at 5⅝c (Saturday evening); 100 tcs plain pickled bellies at $20.00; 3,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 6¼c; 5,000 pcs and 80,000 lbs do at 6⅛c; 100 boxes long cut hams (17 lbs) at 7⅛c; 100 boxes do at 7c.

Flour was more active, under a better demand from the jobbing trade, and ruled quite firm at the recent decline,—the inquiry not being brisk enough to enable holders to effect an advance in prices. Some shippers were looking around, but not purchasing; and dealers were less anxious to sell, as the reported shipments of Saturday were liberal, and in excess of the receipts. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Quincy) at $8.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 50 brls do at $5.40; 100 brls do at $5.25; 500 brls do at $5.12½; 300 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at private terms; 100 brls superfine at $3.37½; 50 brls rye on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 3,475 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½ @ 9.12½
Red winter	5.62½ @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	4.90 @ 6.12½
Medium to good do	4.00 @ 4.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.62½ @ 6.37½
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.75 @ 3.87½
Common do	2.25 @ 2.87½
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	7.75 @ 9.50
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was much less active, and very irregular, at an average advance of ⅝c, though closing 1¾c lower than on Saturday. There was a moderate shipping movement early, New York and Liverpool being both quoted firm; but it soon fell off, and then it was very difficult to sell car lots, cash being very scarce. After the receipt of the rumors that heavy failures had occurred in England, and that another advance was expected in the rate of interest across the water, the market broke badly, the speculative department following the lead of the other very closely. The strength that had gathered towards the close of last week suddenly departed, and the bears once more had it all their own way, as a feeling almost panicky was apparent. Holders found it hard to keep cool, with a still more stringent money market threatened in the news from abroad, with a lessened demand for breadstuffs. But for the fact that our stocks are reasonably small—not much exceeding 600,000 bu of all grades at the close of the week—the decline would have been much greater. Seller December opened at 94c, advanced to 94½c, receded to 94c, rose to 94¾c, and broke down to 92½c at the close. Seller the month ranged ⅛@⅜c below December, but closed nominally about the same, owing to the greater freedom with which next month's deliveries were offered. Seller January was little better than nominal at about 3c above December. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 95c early, but soon fell off to 94c, and closed nominally at 93c, and at 94c for Northwestern. No. 1 spring closed nominally at 97c for straight, and about 98 for Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at 86c, and rejected do at 79c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.00; 2,400 bu do at 99c; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00½; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 99c; 12,100 bu No. 2 spring at 95c; 3,200 bu do at 94⅝c; 18,000 bu do at 94½c; 14,400 bu do at 94¼c; 11,200 bu do at 94⅛c; 35,400 bu do at 94c; 14,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 94⅝c; 10,200 bu do at 94½c; 15,600 bu do at 94¼c; 400 bu do at 94c; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 86⅝c; 36,200 bu do at 86½c; 5,600 bu do at 86c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c. Total, 187,900 bu.

Corn was active and averaged 1¼c higher, but was similarly affected with wheat, being strong early, and weakening later under the receipt of advices of financial trouble in Europe. There was a fair inquiry for cash corn early, some of it to ship on account of the vessel-owners, who could not otherwise obtain freights, and a little by regular shippers, attracted by a decline of ¼c in lake freights, and reports of a firm feeling at the East, with greater strength in Liverpool. This brought out a good demand for options, under which the market rose ⅝c per bu, but the market turned about noon, and fell off to ⅛c below the opening range. Seller December opened at 35⅛c, rose to 36c, declined to 35c, and closed at 35⅛c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 34@35¼c, closing at 34⅝c. Seller January sold at 36@37½c, closing at 36⅛c. Rejected closed at 33c, except in the Hough Elevator, the receipts on which were discriminated against. High mixed was not so much wanted as heretofore, and only commanded about ⅛c premium over fresh receipts of No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 2,600 bu high mixed at 35⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 35c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 35⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 38,800 bu do at 45c; 30,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 34⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 34⅛c; 30,000 bu do at 34c; 2,000 bu rejected at 34c; 3,200 bu do at 33⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 32½c; 1,600 bu do at 33c; 800 bu do at 32½c; 1,200 bu do at 32c; 6,000 bu yellow at 36⅛c afloat. Total, 263,600 bu.

Oats were a little more active, and ruled quite firm at an advance of ⅛@⅛c over Saturday's prices, though not in very brisk demand. The inspection lists this morning only showed 25 cars in, which showed a considerable falling off, and made holders less anxious to sell. No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 27c, advanced to 27⅛c for round lots, and closed at 27⅛c. Seller December sold at 28@28⅛c, closing at 28⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 27⅛c; 17,200 bu do at 27⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 27c; 5,400 bu neglected at 25⅝c; 600 bu do at 25⅛c; 3,000 bu No. 2 white at 27⅝c. Total, 51,200 bu.

Rye was more active, and a shade firmer, at 59@59⅛c for No. 2, where wanted, and 60c in special house. The other grades were unmentioned. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; 2,000 bu do at 59⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 59c. Total, 5,200 bu. The receipts continue light, and there is a fair demand.

Barley was less active, but steadier, at Saturday's range of figures on cash lots, while options were dull and weak at $1.23@1.25 seller December. Cash No. 2 sold at $1.22½@1.24, closing at $1.23. No. 3 was in fair demand, at 80c in the Rock Island to 84c in Northwestern. Sample lots were plenty and weak. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.24; 9,000 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do at $1.22½; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 84c; 9,600 bu do at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 1,200 bu do at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 800 bu rejected at 57c; 800 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 53½c; 1,200 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 52c; 400 bu by sample at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 62½c, on track. Total, 37,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 10—London—Arrivals of wheat and corn off coast small. Cargoes of wheat off coast quiet. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat off coast 57s 6d. Cargoes of wheat on passage neglected. Cargoes of corn off coast firm. Mark Lane—Wheat easier. Corn stiff. Liverpool—Wheat dull. Corn 32s.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Nov. 8:

Flour, brls	41,743	Pork, brls	3,300
Wheat, bu	1,040,000	Bacon, lbs	5,251,000
Corn, bu	371,000	Lard, lbs	4,619,000
Rye, bu	23,000		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York "Produce Exchange Weekly" gives the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were, for the undermentioned weeks, as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Nov. 6	27,309	1,382,627	515,158	54,877	....
Oct. 25	23,704	1,392,457	517,848	24,229	8,283
Oct. 18	57,763	1,756,394	790,562	78,790	35,499
Oct. 11	29,816	2,357,672	272,627	37,444	22,727
Total four w'ks	138,712	6,889,050	2,096,195	195,340	66,509
Oct. 4	31,408	1,943,547	151,879	25,165	....
Sept. 27	45,282	2,527,601	508,294	48,955	....
Sept. 20	33,336	1,394,056	366,885	10,444	2,024
Sept. 13	53,621	1,465,195	992,012	35,564	13,129
Total four w'ks	163,647	7,330,339	2,019,170	120,128	15,153

The movement of flour and grain at Montreal, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30:

	Receipts. 1873.	1872.	Exports. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	895,646	724,638	746,149	672,136
Wheat, bu	8,376,921	3,768,570	7,236,365	2,594,102
Corn, bu	3,285,967	7,431,872	3,438,363	6,877,821
Oats, bu	19,580	51,163	284,431	395,530
Barley, bu	76,179	44,907	21,241	106,252
Peas, bu	261,048	379,688	686,802	881,368
Total grain	12,019,615	11,676,200	11,667,262	10,855,093
Flour to bu	4,478,230	3,623,190	3,730,745	3,360,680
G'd tot'l bu	16,497,845	15,299,390	15,398,037	13,715,773
Butter, pk's	107,807	97,325	122,780	84,353
Cheese, bxs	344,516	162,752	315,049	172,914
Pork, brls	15,975	11,898	17,548	14,079

The dates of the official closing of the New York canals have been for the last ten years as follows:

1872	Nov. 30	1867	Dec. 12
1871	Dec. 1	1866	Dec. 12
1870	Dec. 8	1865	Dec. 8
1869	Dec. 18	1864	Dec. 18
1868	Dec. 7	1863	Dec. 7

The Welland Canal closed in 1872, Nov. 30, and the Erie Canal on same day. In 1871, the Erie was closed by frost Nov. 27; ice Nov. 30 four inches thick at Brownsville. The Detroit River in 1872 was impassable in consequence of ice Nov. 29. Toledo harbor was closed by ice Nov. 24, 1872. The Hudson River was full of floating ice Dec. 7, 1872. Buffalo and Cleveland harbors were closed by ice Dec. 9, 1872.

The shipments of flour and grain from Buffalo and Oswego will be small after the 10th of November, as bankers will be slow to make advances for tolls and charges after that date. The shipments from Western lake ports by water will mostly terminate on or before the 25th inst., as most of the season insurances on hulls terminate on the 25th to the 28th of November, after which risks on hulls and cargoes will only be taken at special rates, which are so onerous as to prevent shipments by water.

San Francisco has shipped 139,540 brls flour and 2,154,104 centals of wheat from July 1 to Oct. 21. The clearances of wheat from Portland, Oregon, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 24, were 135,802 centals. About 1,000,000 centals of the surplus of the new crop are new in the hands of the Oregon farmers, who refuse to sell at present prices.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31, for the last two crop-years, were:

	1872-3. Cwts.	1871-2. Cwts.
Flour	6,627,017	3,404,361
Wheat	45,351,728	39,466,600
Maize	20,639,367	23,132,596
Oats	12,456,984	11,672,059
Barley	12,716,784	12,458,729
Rye	139,357	186,900
Peas	1,485,422	1,143,638
Beans	2,863,700	3,216,515
Total	102,280,339	94,681,417

The receipts of wheat at Odessa from the interior were, at latest mail advices, by barge and rail, from 1,196,000 to 1,520,000 bu per week. There has been no accumulation of stock, as there are buyers for all the supply as fast as arrivals and steamers were in readiness to take it.

The exports from St. Petersburg from Jan. 1 to Sept. 29 have been, in tschetwerts of about 6 bu each, as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Wheat	723,205	753,179
Rye	1,589,146	577,290
Barley	26,940	....
Oats	1,343,545	280,112
Linseed	518,461	353,872
Total to Sept. 29	4,201,297	1,964,444
Total to Sept. 15	3,692,542	1,718,252

The imports of wheat at Marseilles, France, from the 11th to the 18th of October, were 222,190 quintals of 220½ lbs each, against 38,500 quintals for the corresponding time in 1872, and from Aug. 1 to Oct. 18, 1873, 1,525,630 quintals, against 607,000 quintals for the corresponding period in 1872. The stock of wheat at Marseilles October, 1873, was 99,914 quintals.

There was in transit for the United Kingdom, Oct. 25, 243 wheat vessels, with 952,842 quarters; and on the 28th of October, 43 cargoes of maize, with cargoes aggregating 131,445 qrs, equal to 1,051,560 bu, against 1,615,480 bu Oct. 18, 1873, and 2,294,992 bu Oct. 11, 1873. Of the amount in transit Oct. 28, 1873, 24 cargoes, with 76,131 qrs, were from America, and 19 cargoes, aggregating 55,314 qrs, were from Southeastern Europe. The steamer shipments from America are not included in above.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended Nov. 1, 1873, were between 50,000 and 60,000 qrs of maize, 45,000 to 50,000 brls of flour, and 240,000 to 250,000 qrs of wheat. The arrivals of both wheat and corn off coast were moderate.

The stock in London Nov. 1, 1873, was cabled as being between 50,000 and 75,000 qrs of maize, and 275,000 to 300,000 qrs of wheat.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Nov. 1, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,[illegible],560	2,959,[illegible]	630,[illegible]	109,962
Albany	21,000	104,000	104,000	157,800
Buffalo	124,406	423,325	210,215	5,712
Chicago	609,772	2,337,149	395,[illegible]	462,611
Milwaukee	522,935	46,218	31,942	66,038
Duluth	101,737	....	....	....
Toledo	329,224	584,930	80,566	4,472
Detroit	171,804	25,405	54,689	4,032
*Oswego	200,000	125,000	50,000	90,000
St. Louis	62,33[illegible]	233,814	92,159	116,052
Boston	81,472	266,922	232,153	21,102
Toronto	117,079	50	4,184	104,480
Montreal	465,2[illegible]	210,486	2,896	19,117
Philadelphia	200,000	175,000	75,000	125,000
Baltimore	46,501	226,594	55,000	12,000
Lake shipments	1,327,68[illegible]	949,746	198,190	214,569
Rail shipments	177,316	82,927	946,434	92,092
On N.Y. canals	1,[illegible]	1,734,235	142,245	299,688
Total—Nov. 1, '73	8,611,90[illegible]	10,472,784	2,694,425	1,940,777
Total—Oct. 25, '73	8,574,11[illegible]	10,969,645	2,756,447	1,918,517
Total—Oct. 18, '73	8,535,94[illegible]	12,356,583	2,475,158	1,917,894
Total—Oct. 11, '73	9,126,3[illegible]	12,642,068	2,382,175	1,451,867
Total—Oct. 4, '73	9,801,65[illegible]	12,496,654	2,155,547	1,227,218
Total—Sept. 27, '73	10,668,6[illegible]	12,288,620	2,357,309	1,109,717
Total—Nov. 2, '72	7,453,8[illegible]	12,295,517	4,681,296	2,228,513

Receipts of breadstuffs at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to Nov 1:

	†1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,863,838	6,099,313	7,655,961
Wheat, bu	40,900,870	18,293,654	36,157,863
Corn, bu	42,887,199	64,332,191	37,749,348
Oats, bu	19,529,599	19,460,879	18,134,217
Barley, bu	2,295,433	3,180,533	2,472,548
Rye, bu	1,027,720	473,139	945,693
Total grain bu	106,640,821	106,240,396	95,459,569

*Estimated.

†And 7,490 bu malt.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were in moderate demand in the afternoon, the former closing a ⅛c lower than on 'Change, selling at 92@92⅛c for December, and closing at 92⅛c. Corn was unchanged, closing at 35½c seller December. A sale was reported of 250 tcs lard at 6⅝c seller the week. Other grain was quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.74@1.79 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light order demand at unchanged prices: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—The butter trade was generally reported slack to-day, the local as well as the outside demand showing something of a falling off as compared with the closing days of last week. The receipts were again moderate, however, which served to prevent any material softening of prices, and we continue to quote: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Was quiet and easy. Orders continue to come forward very sparingly, and, but for the reduced condition of the stocks throughout the country, the present quotations could scarcely be maintained. Annexed are the prices: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Remains quiet and without quotable change: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8½c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Excepting a small demand for materials with which to complete contracts already under way, there is nothing doing, new building projects having been abandoned for the present. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There was an easier feeling in the market for this staple, and the opinion seemed to prevail that a decline in prices cannot long be deferred. At the East a reduction of ½@¾c has been suffered within the past week, and the tendency there is reported still downward. Stocks here are light, and are still held at the following rates: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Soft coals are selling very irregularly, there being a difference of 50c@$1.00 per ton between the asking prices at different yards. Walnut Hill is down to $8.50; Minonk to $6.00, and Wilmington to $5.00. Following are the quotations: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50@10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—There is a light inquiry for pork barrels, with ample offerings. Other descriptions were quiet. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply, and dull, at 21@22c. Pickles were quoted at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and easy. We repeat: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 65@67c, from first hands; jobbing price, 75@78c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Business continues very quiet, with no material fluctuation in prices. The annexed quotations are furnished: No. 1 white-fish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.20; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for goods in this line was only fair, and prices, as a rule, were easier. Valencia raisins, currants, Turkish prunes, blackberries, and pitted cherries were all "off" a little. Figs, apples, and peaches were steady and firm. Stocks, though moderate, are equal to present requirements. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13¼@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.60@2.70; raisins, layers, old, $2.35@2.45; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 12½@13c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6½@7c; citron, 35@36c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8⅞@9⅛c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7⅞@8c; blackberries, new, 13@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@25c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6⅞@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries were meeting with a light order demand. The receipts of apples are fair, and many dealers are laying in their winter stock. Grapes and other small fruit are nearly out of the market. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.75@4.00 per case; common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.40. Catawba grapes, 10@11c per lb; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $14.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $3.00@3.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—A liberal number of orders for staple and fancy groceries were placed to-day, and the amount of goods distributed was larger than on the closing days of last week. The movement, however, was far from being brisk, and the easy feeling so long a feature of the market is still prevalent. Candles were quoted at ½c lower, and a further reduction of an ⅛c in refined sugars is also noted. Coffees were comparatively steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34½c; O. G. Java, 30⅛@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25¾@26c; prime Rio, 25½@25¼c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25¾c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12⅛c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9⅞@10c; extra C, 9⅞@10c; C No. 3, 9½@9⅝c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅛@9¼c; choice brown, 9½@9⅞c; prime do, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9⅝c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@7½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do, prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7⅞c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The demand is chiefly from the local trade, who are buying only to meet their daily wants. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows; cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie; $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Local dealers are buying about all that comes in, but, at the same time, there is no improvement in the condition of the market either here or at the East. There was no change in the prices for green or part cured hides, but dry skins were quoted lower all round. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; new kip, 8c; dry calf, 17c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was limited to filling small orders, and, although no further decline was noted, the market is not particularly firm. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¼ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9¼ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11¼ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8 @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Trade continues dull at weak and irregular prices. Below are the quotations, which, it may be remarked, are not very generally adhered to:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@ 42
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 35 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.54

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general features remain the same as last week. A moderate business is being done, the quoted prices being as a rule adhered to. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut [illegible]

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25@30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at the prices given below: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Business was a little slow to-day, illuminating and lubricating oils alone meeting with anything more than a moderate inquiry. Carbon was weak at the reduction noted on Saturday, sales being chiefly at the inside quotation—17c. Lard oil was in good demand, but was easy. Linseed also was weak; now quoted at $1.02 for boiled, and at 97c for raw. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 17@17½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 13@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The receipts were unusually large, and prices ruled easier. Peachblows quotable at $1.10@1.12½, and early rose at $1.00@1.05. Sales include: 2 cars Western and 2 cars Ohio peachblows at $1.10; 1 car at $1.12½, delivered; 2 cars on private terms.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is still liberally supplied, and were dull. Choice fresh lots meet with a light local inquiry, but the greater portion of the offerings have been on the market several days, and are almost unsalable. Prices are weak as follows: Live chickens, $1.50@2.00; do, dressed, $1.50@2.50; ducks, $2.50@3.00; do dressed, $2.50@3.50; geese, $8.00@9.00; turkeys, 6@8c; dressed do, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.25; partridges, $3.50@4.00; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $1.50@2.00 per doz; small ducks, 75@85c; snipe, 75c; venison saddles, 10@12½c; hams, 13c; carcases, 7@8c.

SALT—Was fairly active and steady at the recent decline. Fine Canada salt is $1.90. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Were dull and easier. Timothy sold lower, at $2.30@2.50 for fair to prime, choice quotable at about $2.60. Flax, $1.50@1.60; good clover sold at $4.95, and mammoth, in a small way, at $5.00. We note sales of 100 bags prime timothy at $2.50; 27 bags fair at $2.30; 72 bags ordinary clover at $4.85; 10 bags mammoth do at $5.00; 50 bags flax at $1.60.

TEAS—Only a light amount of trading was done in this department, and the quoted prices were being pretty freely shaded all around. We make no change in our list, but at the moment the tendency is unmistakably downward: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote prices easy, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was weak and nominally lower. We drop outside quotations, as follows: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Business is at a standstill, and prices are nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@25c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,850 head. The cattle market showed some slight improvement in point of activity, shippers taking hold with more freedom than on any day of last week. But here the improvement ends. The cattle offered for sale were not noticeably better than those seen in the yards for a fortnight past,—while, as to prices, the change, if any there was, was in buyers' favor. Choice, smooth, well-fatted droves, averaging from 1,300 to 1,430 lbs, went slowly at $5.00@5.35, while fair to really good steers, of from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs average, were not wanted at over $4.00@4.75. Butchers operated to a limited extent only, nor was the demand from feeders very considerable, the aggregate purchases of these two classes of buyers barely reaching 400. Shippers took about 1,000 head, at $3.50@5.50, the outside figure being paid for an extra bunch of steers averaging 1,450 lbs.

We are informed that Isaac Waixel, who now has some 3,000 head of cattle feeding at different distilleries, has just closed a bargain with John S. Miller, of Sterling, Ill., for 1,000 head at cost, Mr. Miller to receive $20.00 per head for feeding them; the cattle to be delivered any time before July 1—at Mr. Waixel's option.

The market closed quiet.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
33 medium steers	1,243	$4.00
30 choice steers	1,362	5.00
50 choice steers	1,402	5.35
31 Texas steers	1,138	3.60
51 good steers	1,272	4.20
34 good steers	1,239	4.75
32 good steers	1,294	4.75
76 native stockers	1,094	3.50
48 good steers	1,282	4.70
29 extra steers	1,450	5.50
29 choice steers	1,456	5.12½
34 good steers	1,226	4.75
49 good steers	1,355	4.50
37 cows	913	2.50
32 good steers	1,266	4.25
46 choice steers	1,435	5.15
16 choice steers	1,424	5.30
54 good steers	1,160	4.25
18 choice steers	1,383	5.15
32 good steers	1,266	4.25
34 good steers	1,237	4.75
49 good steers	1,253	4.50
44 Texas steers	878	2.25
21 Texas steers	835	2.25
15 stockers	976	3.35
17 good steers	1,173	4.25

HOGS—Received, 14,131. There was a good degree of activity in the hog market at the opening this morning, and trade did not lag until the pens were cleared of stock, which was accomplished by the middle of the afternoon. The weather was cool, and the receipts were moderate, both of which circumstances tended to strengthen the views of holders, and they made a strong effort to regain Saturday's decline, but buyers failed to respond, and the day's business was transacted at substantially Saturday's prices,—quality considered. Sales were reported at $3.45@3.80,—chiefly at $3.60@3.75. The offerings were much better than on any day of last week, the larger portion averaging over 260 lbs. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	238	$3.55	54	244	$3.70	117	280	$3.60
54	240	3.60	50	296	3.70	57	286	3.60
57	286	3.50	112	344	3.75	83	369	3.75
62	288	3.60	92	189	3.80	57	238	3.75
45	333	3.65	56	240	3.70	53	302	3.55
66	216	3.60	83	247	3.67½	46	258	3.45
61	255	3.60	42	196	3.80	39	249	3.50
46	329	3.65	39	365	3.70	57	286	3.60
88	334	3.65	55	246	3.70	54	300	3.60
51	267	3.55	45	196	3.80	27	380	3.70
47	268	3.60	60	224	3.60	46	313	3.65
24	220	3.60	38	210	3.40	50	316	3.60
71	316	3.60	42	330	3.75	101	299	3.65
67	204	3.60	39	272	3.55	88	251	3.60
48	355	3.70	38	180	3.55	68	226	3.55
45	319	3.60	63	181	3.75	58	311	3.75
53	301	3.65	61	256	3.55	54	308	3.75
39	243	3.55	25	194	3.70	49	347	3.75
58	242	3.65	59	188	3.70	45	291	3.65
40	250	3.65	118	269	3.62½	70	212	3.65
66	279	3.60	54	263	3.70	42	329	3.75
41	308	3.70	43	318	3.75	49	311	3.75
37	363	3.50	55	229	3.60	45	279	3.60
58	256	3.45	88	182	3.60	20	261	3.60
61	245	3.45	29	189	3.80	185	261	3.70
110	180	3.80	26	225	3.30	122	299	3.70
47	294	3.65						

SHEEP—There was only one car load of fresh receipts, but there were enough stale sheep to satisfy the limited demand, and prices were without improvement, ruling comparatively steady at $2.75@3.25 for common to medium, and at $3.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

About 30 cargoes were on sale to-day. The market was fairly active, somewhere in the neighborhood of 16 cargoes having changed hands in the course of the day, divided between the country and city trade. Prices were essentially unchanged, piece stuff bringing $8.00; common boards, $9.00@9.50; good mill-run boards and strips, $12.00@14.00. Shingles and lath were nominal. We quote: Good and choice mill-run boards and stripes, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues fair, all things considered. No change was reported in prices, though for cash dealers are generally disposed to make concessions. Hardwood was in better demand, but prices are frequently shaded. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @[illegible]
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ [illegible]
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@120.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s 2d; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; club, 13s@13s 6d. Corn, 32s. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 39s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—2 p. m.—Lard, 39s 9d. Pork 72s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—4 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; middling upland, 8½c; Orleans, 8⅝c; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 9,800; speculation and export, 2,000; cotton to arrive higher; sales of uplands on the basis of good ordinary, shipped October and November, 8⅛c.

Breadstuffs steady; prices unchanged.

Provisions—Lard, 38s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Pork, 72s. Cumberland middles, new, 48s. Short ribs, new, 48s.

The Live-Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—CATTLE—Dull and lower. Sales 3,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $6.50@6.75; fair to good, $5.25@6.00; common, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Dull; sales 1,000 at $4.50@5.50.

HOGS—Dull and lower; sales 9,000 at $6.00@6.75.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 10.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 127 cars; no sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 120 cars; best Philadelphia, $3.75@3.90; Yorkers, $3.25@3.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 18 cars; no sales.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,400, making 10,090 for the week, against 9,640 for last week. The quality is not above the average. The market was the worst for the selling interest experienced this year. Opening with a reduction of ½c per lb from last week, the market dragged heavily to the close, when the decline was more than 1c per lb, and at least 20 car-loads of stock remained unsold. The extreme range for native steers was 6¼@11½c; Texans, 4½@8½c. To-day's prices have not been matched since February, 1864. Western drovers count themselves fortunate not to lose more than $10 per head on their offerings. Sales include 8 cars Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, at 9½c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, at 9½@10c; 4 cars, 7¼ cwt, at 9½@10½c; 4 cars, 7½ cwt, at 10½c; 7 cars, 6¾ cwt, at 9½c; 7 cars, 7½ cwt, at 10@11½; 3 cars, 7½ cwt, at 9½c; 11 cars, 6¾ cwt, at 9@11c; 5 cars, 6¼ cwt, at 8½c; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, at 10½c; 8 cars, 6½ cwt, at 9½c; 2 cars, 7½ cwt, at 10½c; 12 cars Kentucky steers, 7½ cwt, 9½@10½c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, at 10@12c; 5 cars, 6½ cwt, at 9½c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, at 9½@11½c; 5 cars, 6¼ cwt, at 9½c; 3 cars, 6¾ cwt, at 9c; 5 cars, 4 cwt, at 8½c; 10 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, at 6½c; 7 cars, 5½ cwt, at 6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 9,000, making 29,250 for the week, against 29,790 for last week. Sheep ranged from 3½@5½c; lambs, from 5½@7½c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 19,350, making 58,050 for the week, against 44,260 for last week. Prices further declined, and the market closed with an unsettled feeling. Fair hogs sold at 4½; city dressed ranged from 4¾@5¾c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—COTTON—Opened firm and higher, but closed weak and irregular; middling upland, 14½c; future closed easy; sales of December at 13 11-16@13¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy, but prices unchanged; receipts, 17,000 brls. Rye flour in buyers' favor, at $4.25@5.20. Corn meal quiet and firm; Western, $3.25@3.65.

WHISKY—Firmer, 91½@92c.

STOCK OF GRAIN—In store here, Nov. 8:

	Bu.
Wheat	1,71[illegible]
Corn	3,12[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Malt	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]

Wheat was steady, but the scarcity of freight room checks the export demand: receipts, 122,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.26@1.28; No. 2 Chicago, $1.2[illegible]; do Milwaukee, $1.32@1.33; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.35; choice winter red Western, $1.50. Rye quiet and steady; Western, 94c. Barley heavy. Malt quiet. Corn moderately active and a shade firmer; receipts, 96,000 bu; prime mixed Western afloat, 59@59½c; yellow, [illegible] 60½c; white Western, 69c; mixed Western in store, 58½c. Oats opened a shade firmer, but closed quiet; receipts, 41,000 bu; new mixed Western afloat, [illegible] 47½c; white, 47@48½c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 26c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and nominal. Coffee dull; Rio, 19¼@22½c; stock on hand, 69,000 bags. Molasses and rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5@5½c; refined, 14½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 39@39½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $15.00. Beef and cut-meats unchanged. Lard firmer; steam, 7 3-16@7¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 22@29c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer, at 91½@92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.25@6.60. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.30. Corn firm; old, 45c. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats quiet; 32@40c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, jobbing at $12.50; stock light. Lard quiet; steam, 6⅞@6⅞c; kettle, 7c. Bulkmeats—New shoulders, 4¼@4½c; sides in fair demand; clear rib, 5⅛@5⅜c; clear, 5⅝@5⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders quiet; sales at 5½@6c; sides in fair demand; clear rib, 5⅞c; clear, 6@6⅛c; Green shoulders; sales at 3⅛c; rough sides, 4⅛c. Hams, 7½@7⅞c.

HOGS—Firm; all sold at $3.75@3.90.

WHISKY—Firm at 86c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—COTTON—Excited and higher; middling, 13c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal lower at $2.80@2.85. Corn scarce and firm at [illegible]. Oats dull and drooping at 47½@50c.

HAY—Dull at $18.00@26.00.

BRAN—Dull at $17.50.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Corn quiet at 57c. Barley dull; Canada, $1.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat neglected and scarce. Corn quiet, heavy, and lower; sales, 11,500 bu at 47@47½@48c for No. 2 Western. Oats dull; sales of 5,000 bu No. 2 in lots at 40c. Rye neglected. Barley dull.

FREIGHTS—Lower; 12c for wheat, 10½c for corn.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—Spring No. 2 at 86@87c; winter higher; No. 3 red, $1.18; No. 2, $1.35 bid. Corn higher; No. 2, 34½@35c in East elevator. Oats higher; No. 2, 30½@32½c in East elevators. Barley, no demand except for high grades; sales small. Rye firmer.

WHISKY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Dull; only a small order trade.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.20@3.55; most sales at $3.30@3.45.

CATTLE—In good demand; through Texans, $1.85@2.50; wintered do, $2.50@3.75; good to choice native steers, $4.00@5.25.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS—1,655.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; super Western, $4.25@5.00; extra, $5.50@6.75; family, $6.75@8.50. Wheat more active at $1.60@1.65; good to prime red, $1.50@1.60; choice white, $1.62@1.65. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 60c. Oats active; mixed Western, 48@48½c; white, 50c. Rye firmer at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, heavy, and drooping. Pork, $13.75@15.00. Bulk shoulders, 5⅛@6c; clear rib, 5⅞@5⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 7½@7⅞c. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@13c. Lard, 7½@7¾c.

BUTTER—Western active; receipts light; good to choice roll and tub, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Dull; fair to prime Rio, 20@22c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91@91½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10.—GRAIN—Dull and nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 14c for standard white in car lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, $1.32, spot; $1.33@1.35 for December; $1.38 for January; No. 1 canal red, $1.28, cash; $1.30 for December. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 42c, cash; [illegible] December; 44½c for January; low mixed, [illegible]; no grade, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 830 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.04½; No. 2, 97c cash; 98c for November; 97c for December. Oats excited and higher; No. 2, 27½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 103,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; spring wheat extra family, $7.00@7.75; winter do, $7.25@8.25. Wheat dull, $1.45@1.50; amber, $1.55@1.62; No. 1 spring, $1.35@1.40; No. 2 do, $1.30@1.35. Rye steady at 80@85c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; yellow, 60c; mixed, 60@62c. Oats dull; white, 48@50c; mixed, 44@47c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½c; refined, 16½c.

WHISKY—Dull, at 94c.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Tale of Misplaced Confidence and Fraud.

The Republic Insurance Case Before Judge Drummond.

Petition for a Mechanic's Lien on the Hough Elevator.

Busy Day in Bankruptcy---The Courts in Brief--The County and Criminal Courts.

Charles S. Rice filed a voluminous bill against the St. Louis Marble Company, James Givens, and the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States, rehearsing a woful tale of misplaced confidence and fraud.

Complainant alleges that in December, 1872, he was asked by James Givens, who was then President of the said St. Louis Marble Company, to become General Superintendent of said Company, representing that the Company was in good and flourishing circumstances, having contracts from the Government, and wished a good efficient man such as complainant to take charge. Givens also solicited Rice to buy stock, offering to sell it at 50 cents on the dollar, and promising if he bought $50,000 of stock, he should be appointed Superintendent, at a salary of $5,000 a year. All the rose-colored statements as to the excellent condition of the Marble Company were vouched for by the Rev. D. P. Henderson, who had introduced complainant to said Givens, and in whom he had perfect confidence.

Rice agreed to take the stock, but said he had not money enough to pay the $25,000 requisite. Givens accommodatingly told him the Company did not want any filthy lucre, but would take his notes,—one for $5,000, and two for $10,000 each. The first note, due in a year, would be just met by his salary, and the other two would be paid by dividends before they fell due. On the 18th day of January, 1873, the contract was made. Givens, however, was not satisfied, and asked that some collateral security should be deposited to secure the notes. Rice accordingly gave the certificates of stock, and an indorsement policy in the Equitable Insurance Society for $7,000 with accumulated dividends, due Oct. 20, 1873.

But the scene changed. As soon as Rice got a position behind the curtain, the illusion was gone. He found that the Company was in a very poor condition, with no credit, few contracts, and an invisible body of Directors. The stock had been offered for 10 cents on the dollar and refused, and some had been given away to enable the holders to vote. The stone delivered to the State-House at Springfield was found to have cost more to quarry and deliver than the Company were to receive for it. The officers also commenced interfering with Rice as Superintendent until he was compelled to resign; the Company canceling his $5,000 note, in consideration of his services.

Complainant states that they have the other two notes; that they are endeavoring to collect the endowment policy, and asks an injunction against the officers of the Company to prevent them from collecting, and against the Equitable Society, to restrict it from paying the policy. The injunction was granted by Judge Williams, on filing a bond in the sum of $2,000.

THE SHANAHAN, WEST & MANNING CASE.

The argument on the writ of error brought by Shanahan, West & Manning, bankrupts, was heard yesterday before Judge Drummond.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by L. M. Bates & Co. in October, 1872, and Shanahan, West & Manning were adjudicated bankrupts. On this adjudication and all orders made subsequent thereto, the writ of error is brought. Counsel for debtors allege that subscribing the firm name to the petition without an affidavit of one of them was insufficient in law to sustain the proceedings. Also, that no deposition as to the acts of bankruptcy was filed. It is also claimed that there was a variance between the copy of the note filed and the original. The notes were not a firm liability, Manning having indorsed them for the benefit of Shanahan & West.

Again, the paper was secured, and could not, therefore, be made the basis of a petition in bankruptcy until the security had been exhausted. In re Hanna, 7 Bankruptcy Rep. 502. In re Johnson, 4 Bank. Rep. 143. It is claimed also that the District Court erroneously confined the considerations of the jury to the notes and the composition deed as the only evidence of the agreement between the petitioning creditors and the Company.

Moreover, the charge of the Court that suspension of payment of commercial paper by a merchant was an act of bankruptcy, and was faulty in not stating that it must be his own, nor the time for which it must be suspended. Various other errors in the charge of the Court are alleged, and also the verdict of the jury in finding the bankrupts guilty of suspension of their commercial paper as not being sufficient to form a basis on which to adjudge them bankrupts.

Mr. H. W. Tenny, for the creditors, said that of the nine pages of errors alleged in their twenty-two separate articles, none of them went to the real merits of the case,—they were all technical. The admission of the "secured" notes in evidence was proper, to show the insolvency of the parties, and as a foundation for the petition. 6 Bankruptcy Rep., 183, 388, and 299. The exclusion of contemporaneous parol evidence to vary a written instrument alleged as an error, was right according to well-established rules of evidence.

In regard to the form of the verdict, the petition charged "suspension and non-resumption within fourteen days," and "frandulent preferences." The Court asked the jury to decide on both of these, and they found the debtors guilty as to the suspension of the commercial paper, but not as to the other charges. This was said with reference to and to be taken with the charge "for fourteen days," and to the allegations in the petition. No other suspension had been talked of. Common sense should be used in the interpretation of a verdict, and, if the intention was clearly shown, nothing more was necessary. Technical language was not required.

The case was taken under advisement.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday morning hearing the petition of L. Z. Leiter and others against the Republic Insurance Company to set aside all acts of the Assignee, Joseph Payson, alleging that they were void. The petition was originally filed in the District Court, heard and refused, and a supervisory petition was filed in the Circuit Court and heard yesterday.

Petitioners state that Hanna, in November 1872, filed a petition against the Company, and the same day a confession was entered, and the Company adjudicated bankrupt. Afterward, at a meeting claiming to represent a majority of the creditors, Joseph Payson was elected Assignee, and proceeded with his duties. Petitioners also allege that the acts of the Assignee are void, first, because the Company was not insolvent as alleged in the petition; second, because the Company did not make any such preferential payments as charged; third, because no specific act or acts of bankruptcy are alleged, not setting out the commercial paper, the stopping payment of which was an act of bankruptcy, and finally, because the adjudication by confession was unauthorized, the attorneys who entered it not having been authorized by a vote of a majority of the corporators or stockholders. An injunction was therefore asked to restrain Payson from commencing any suits against stockholders, or from bringing any new ones.

On the part of the Insurance Company, Mr. H. W. Tenny stated that Judge Blodgett had, on the original petition, refused to hear anything at all on either side, and argued as the Judge held that it as entirely too late, months after the adjudication was entered, to come in to overthrow the proceedings. He denied in toto all charges of fraud and collusion charged in the petition. The only strong point urged by the petitioners was the question of the power of the attorneys, without a vote of the stockholders, to enter a confession.

The case was taken under advisement by Judge Drummond.

PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blodgett has held that where a provisional order of dismissal has been entered, it is not sufficient for a party to come in and file a proof of debt, in order to keep the original petition alive, but that he must also file objections, or the petition may be dismissed over his head.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Edward H. Van Ingen and David T. Leahy commenced an action in assumpsit against Frank and Philip Schweinfurth for $1,000.

John H. Mortimer and Charles Debost instituted an action against Frank and Philip Schweinfurth and Henry and Louis Motzacuer for $1,600.

Ben Eyster and Samuel T. Atwater, owners of the schooner Cape Horn, filed a libel against the propeller Iowa, in a case of collision. Libellants claim that, on the 9th day of May, the schooner was sailing on Lake Erie off Long Point, with a full watch on deck and her lights burning, when she sighted the Iowa nearly dead ahead, and, shortly after, the propeller crossed the schooner's bow, having tacked suddenly, and struck her amidship, sinking her in about three minutes. The schooner was worth $10,000. Eyster also had his foot badly hurt, and libellants claim $14,000 damages.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company refiled a bill in the United States Circuit Court in a suit commenced by them against the City of Chicago, to recover damages for excavating the tunnel on LaSalle street.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Martin Clayburgh, Morris Einstein, David Lindauer, and Bernhard Kuppenheimer, trading as Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., filed a petition in bankruptcy against Samuel Salkey and Joseph Gerson, basing their petition on goods sold to the amount of $1,563.33. Petitioners claim that the debtors did on or about May 1, 1873, secrete their property to prevent it being taken on legal process; that they also have made fraudulent sales and conveyances, and have allowed their goods to be taken on process issued under a petition in bankruptcy filed by Rindskopf, Barbe & Co. A rule to show cause was made, returnable in five days after service.

A petition was filed by Dwight R. Phelps and George F. Pound against George Nigg & Co., composed of George Nigg, Gottlieb Hagg, and Leopold Kohlyear, of Lyons, Cook County, on a claim of three promissory notes, each for $538.70, alleging that they have made fraudulent sales and assignments of their property at Riverside. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued, returnable Nov. 20.

William Friend & Son, of Davenport, Iowa, commenced proceedings in bankruptcy yesterday, against G. Banes, of Tampico, Whiteside County, on two notes, aggregating $470.68. A suspension of commercial paper and fraudulent sale of property are alleged. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant were issued, returnable Nov. 21.

In the case of A. Oppenheim, D. B. Fisk & Co. have filed a petition representing that no warrant of seizure was issued in said cause, and asking for one, alleging collusion between the petitioning creditors and the bankrupt, and preferences given by him since the commencement of these proceedings. A provisional warrant of seizure was accordingly issued in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

The Assignee of J. P. Stone & Co. was allowed to sell the bankrupt's stock at not less than $4,000.

In the case of Henry W. Geddings, a rule was made on Timothy Mosher to show cause why the property on which he holds a mortgage should not be sold, and his lien transferred to the proceeds thereof.

In the District Court, Martin Thurman was tried on a petition against him, and adjudged a bankrupt. A warrant was issued, returnable Dec. 10, 1873.

Charles W. Reid was, on trial, adjudicated a bankrupt, and a warrant of seizure issued, returnable Dec. 11.

James O'Reilly was also declared bankrupt, and the warrant made returnable Dec. 12.

The case of Andrew D. Rogers was tried, and he was adjudicated guilty of acts of bankruptcy. A motion for a new trial was made.

The case of Charles C. Blakeslee stood for trial on an opposition to discharge, but was dismissed for want of prosecution, and the case referred to Register Hibbard for a final report.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Agustus Wallbaum and Edward J. Frazer filed a petition for a mechanic's lien against the Hamilton, Lacon & Eeastern Railroad Company for $5,000, asking a lien on the defendants' railroad track.

The Cook County Land Company commenced a suit against the City of Chicago and Hamlin, Hale & Company, in ejectment, for $5,000 damages.

A suit in ejectment was begun by William C. Tibbetts against the City of Chicago and James E. Tyler, for $5,000 damages.

An action in assumpsit was begun by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid against J. L. Rippey, for $1,500.

The H. Witbeck Company commenced a suit against Benjamin Lombard for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

James Hollingsworth and John Coughlan filed a petition against R. M. and O. S. Hough, Albert J. Hough, Charles H. Hough, George M. Smith, W. B. Cutting, Robert Bayard, and George Watson, for a mechanic's lien on their elevator, situated on Lot 1, the undivided ½ of Lot 2 and Lots 3, 4, and 5, in Block 1, in the south fraction of Sec. 29, 39, 14, and claiming a balance due them of $2,514.41.

A judgment by confession was entered by Albert W. Gilmore against Benjamin Lombard for $4,560.84.

Aaron M. Ward commenced a suit against THE TRIBUNE Company, claiming $20,000 damages.

COUNTY COURT.

Ellies Schuler was made administrator of the estate of Carl Schuler under a bond of $6,500.

The will of Rogers Fowler was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Harriet A. Fowler under a bond of $200,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Very little was done in the Criminal Court, a case which had been set for trial not being ready. William Henderson, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty and was remanded. To-day the usual call will be continued.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodgett will hear any case that may be ready, and if none are prepared will call the bankruptcy calendar as printed.

Judge Rogers will call Nos. 1356 to 1376, inclusive, except Nos. 1366 and 1370.

Judge Booth's call will be 151 to 170, inclusive.

Judge Tree is occupied with 1132, which is good until noon, and will then call Volk v. Condon, No. 788.

Judge Moore will be in the Chancery room, next to the Superior Clerk's office, to do chancery business.

Judge Gary will do chancery business this week, and next week will go into the common-law branch.

Gush.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It was on the 19th of September of the present year. John Jessup, of Cincinnati, and his daughter Ellen Jessup, only nineteen years old, and four Englishmen, found themselves sweltering with heat at the base of Mt. Gross-Glöckner, in the Tyrol; and, wishing to cool themselves in the snow at the top of the mountain, commenced its ascent. When they attained a height of 8,000 feet from the sea level there was a violent change of weather. It began to snow furiously. The guides advised against a further ascent. Mr. Gush—a dashing young Londoner of the party—pushed on. When a height of 10,000 feet had been reached the guides refused to go any farther. The air was rare and biting, and all were shivering with cold and blinded with snow. Still Gush pressed onward and upward and Miss Ellen Jessup followed. The remainder of the party had got high enough. The guides were shamed into following the two adventurous young people, but finally they came to another dead halt, and said they had positively taken their last step towards certain destruction. Miss Jessup appealed to them, saying, "We cannot leave him alone!" She made a still stronger appeal by paying one of the guides an extra sum of money, and he agreed to accompany her up the heights. Appalling dangers surrounded them, but they never lost sight of Gush. He madly plunged on through the snow-storm and over the icy brinks of yawning chasms. The girl and the guide followed. At length Gush fell and was lost in an eddying whirlpool of snow. The brave American girl uttered a cry, but she was careful not to faint. In a minute she and the guide reached the spot where the young man had disappeared. He had fallen into a gorge filled with snow, and was seen struggling sixty feet below. That was the end of Gush's ascent of the mountain. Miss Jessup ordered the guide to tie the cord around her waist, and thus she was lowered into the abyss. She reached the struggling Englishman just as he was about to give up from exhaustion, and, seizing him in her arms, the two made their way safely to the summit of the precipice. Gush had gone far enough, but not as far as Miss Jessup, who imperiled her life to save his. If Gush has any feelings of a man, and if Miss Jessup's heart is in her work—well, it is the plainest case ever presented. In Alpine adventures such a rescue as this has never before taken place. The Federal Council of Switzerland awarded Miss Jessup a gold medal for saving a human life. Cincinnati ought to feel proud of such a representative abroad. Gush's banner, with its strange device, was left in that Alpine ditch, and the real hero was a woman.

Land-Monopoly in California.

The land-monopolists of California are the bane of that State. A San Francisco paper states that, from the report made by the Board of Equalization, twenty individuals and corporations own in three counties no less than 440,500 acres—an average of 22,000 acres each. Of this amount, 301,328 acres are held in a single county by fifteen owners. Yet these counties are by no means so heavily cursed by these land-monopolists as are others that might be mentioned. These lands have been assessed at a merely nominal figure, scarcely more than would be put upon an alkali desert, yet they are among the richest in the State, and cannot be purchased for less than $10 to $20.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY and acre property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Quinn-st, on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 649 WEST MONROE-ST., NINE rooms, in good repair, and large barn; cost to build the same $3,000, and they will be given to anyone who will buy the two lots the buildings stand on at the lowest price of any in said block on easy terms. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS—Houses and lots for $4,500, $6,100, $8,000, $10,000, $11,000, $12,000, $16,000, $25,000, at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22. P. SABADY.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, EACH 25X125 FEET, NORTH-west corner Egan and Stewart-avs, suitable for coal-yards, malt-house, or manufacturing of any kind. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST TYLER-ST.—NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick house and lot, all modern improvements, hot and cold water—West Tyler-st., corner Marshfield-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — FULTON-ST.—1½-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms and 37½ feet front, on Fulton-st., near Wood. Cheap, and on easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON OGDEN-AV. BOULEVARD, between Western-av. and Twelfth-st. These lots front on the Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, and are 25 x120 each to a good alley; there are no better lots in the market for investment. We have also fine residence lots on Oakley and Thirteenth-sts. for sale very cheap and on easy terms. Apply at 121 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with lot 24x130 to good alley; price only $4,000, on easy terms; now is your time for a bargain. CAMPBELL BROS., 121 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—THREE GREAT BARGAINS, FOR only three days—50 feet on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-st. and Calumet-av., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av. Price, $95 per foot, $3,500 cash and $5,000 in one year. 95 feet by 160 on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park of Boulevard, one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money. 75 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-first-st. and Calumet-av. Very low if taken soon. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—LOOMIS-ST., near Madison, east front, No. 16, house and 48½ feet front. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 13 LOTS ON Sampson-st., northwest corner of Loomis; title perfect. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 121 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES—HOUSE OF 9 rooms, barn, and lot, 320 Hubbard-st., $2,800. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE STONE CHURCH with 100x125 foot lot, corner of Washington and Green-sts. This property is first-class and in the best part of the city, paved streets, sewer, gas, etc. The church is all stone and is a splendid building; could be arranged for any charitable institution with little expense. It is centrally located, and can be had at a bargain. Parties wanting such property please examine it. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—BRICK STORE 20x100 WITH lot 20x125 on Halsted-st., near Academy of Music, between Madison and Monroe-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK STORE, NEW, ON State-st., east front, near Thirty-seventh-st., at a great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET AT GRAND BOULEVARD entrance to South Park. Splendid location for Park and boulevard hotel. A bargain will be given. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—6 LOTS SOUTHEAST corner of Fulton and California-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE lots at Englewood, at a bargain and on easy terms, near depots, schools, and churches, and in the very centre of improvements. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Owners, 148 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with large lot, fruit trees, water; near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class house with two acres of land, near depot, one of the best in Highland Park. Will sell same for small cash payment, balance long time, low rate of interest, a good bargain for some one. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST IN COOK COUNTY—WHO wants a home in Hyde Park? No payment down if you build; terms easy. CALKINS & REMSEN, 159 LaSalle-st. Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO FINE TWO-story houses, large lots; one six room cottage; all first-class; one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE finely finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a very choice country place, within 15 miles of the city, and accessible by railway. The ground is part woodland and part rolling ridge land, with very nice dwelling-house, barn, etc. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—HAVING SOLD THE bulk of our beautifully-located property in this growing suburb, we offer the remainder, 14 acres, on easy terms, and at a price that will insure an early sale. This is the cheapest property out of Chicago, and 300 per cent can be made by subdividing. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1 ACRE—CORNER SEVENTY-FIFTH-st. and Stony Island boulevard. Great bargains for half costs. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW houses at North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots at cash figures for a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 2 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE CHOICE lots, 50x190 feet, $15 per foot. Easy terms. The sale of property solicited. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots, 33x150, for $200, in monthly or annual payments. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS 25 FT. WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car-shops. Low price and easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring mill, planing-mill, 3 hotels, plenty of stores, and 1,000 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $250 cash and $15 monthly for balance. Also, a few lots left at $100; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. I have a few choice grove lots left at Evanston, $350, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—acres, blocks, or lots, at very low prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 14, 37, 12. WILL take good mortgage for first pay. Equity, $10,000. Address M 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 25x180 feet, for $350 to $450; terms easy; monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND unimproved farms. H. L. PAYSON, Jr., 171 East Randolph-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, OR EXCHANGE for choice city property—80 acres of select fruit or farming land, partly improved, adjoining the Village of Millburg, 6 and 1 miles from the docks and depots of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich. This property is clear. No objection to assuming a small incumbrance. See G. B. SUNDERBROOK, 87 Dearborn-st., or J. H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side; will assume small incumbrance and pay balance in desirable property free of incumbrance adjoining city limits. Address for 3 days E 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON SOUTH SIDE worth $10,000 to $15,000; will pay in improved property in Aurora and some cash. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE, WELL LOCATED, ON NORTH or South Side, price about $10,000. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 63 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FARM OF 80 OR 160 ACRES, GOOD and cheap, near Chicago. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT AT KENWOOD OR Hyde Park, 50 or 100 feet, in exchange for city property and part cash. Address, for five days, P 56, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

NEW PIANOS FROM $250 TO $400; BOSTON AND New York makers; fully warranted. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY or country can easily make $3 to $5 a day selling our goods. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—160 BARRELS [illegible] close account, in lots to suit, at $4.25 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, Room 29 Metropolitan Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a single room to two gentlemen at a moderate price; has hot and cold water.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen. $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

395 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—A LARGE front parlor, with bathroom attached.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room with fire; reference required.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—THE MOST DESIRABLE winter quarters for gentleman and wife, with excellent board; all modern conveniences.

ON MICHIGAN-AV., TWO LARGE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on first floor; excellent table; price per month, $200 for two or three persons; references given and required. Address E 60, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board; table boarders accommodated.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms, with board; for gentlemen only.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, A PLEASant furnished room with board.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINE FRONT ROOM, with board and fire, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished; also single room; first-class table.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—SINGLE ROOM, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman, with board in a private family.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A NICELY FURnished south front room suitable for a family or two gentlemen; also, a front side room, with first-class board.

426 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ONE OR TWO FRONT rooms, unfurnished, to rent, with board, and all modern improvements, to lady and gentlemen, for two single gentlemen.

North Side.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms; dinner from 12 to 1:30; every modern convenience and No. 1 table.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A passenger elevator constantly running.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON the North Side for himself and wife. He will give and require the best references. Address, giving name, location, and terms, T 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED FOR LADY AND GENTLEman in strictly private family, not south of Twentieth-st. or west of Union Park. Board not to exceed $15. Address, immediately, H, southwest corner Washington and Leavitt-sts.

BOARD—EAST OF STATE-ST. AND SOUTH OF Twelfth-st., by a gent and wife at reasonable rates. Direct to THAYER, Dentist, 968 Wabash-av.

BOARD—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY BY TWO young gentlemen. First-class references. Will pay $8 per week. Address, for three days, B 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A private family, or a select boarding house, South Side preferred. Address, with terms, E 58, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD MAN WANTED, WITH $50 CAPITAL, TO run a lunch counter doing good business. Inquire on premises, 148 Dearborn-st., basement.

A GOOD VARIETY OF DESIRABLE REAL estate and business chances from $250 to $25,000 for sale and exchange in loan office, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22. P. SABADY.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE SALOON AND BILliard hall, fine stock wines, liquors, and cigars for sale. No. 1 place for a club-room; one of the best streets on South Side. $1,500 or $2,000 cash, balance in real estate; reasons for selling, party has to leave soon for Colorado. Address T 28, Tribune office.

A GOOD GROCERY, BEST STAND ON HALSTED-st., superior stock, fixtures, horses, wagons, etc., for sale; low rent and rooms to live in; will invoice $2,000; easy terms to good man. Apply to N. MARTIN, tea merchant, 297 State corner Fourteenth-st.

AN OYSTER AND COFFEE-HOUSE NEWLY FITted up and ready to open, for sale for $150, only half price; location corner Madison and State-sts. Inquire B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsted-st.

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON, IN A GOOD LOcation, for sale; the best bargain ever offered. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE; GOOD TRADE; LONG established; good chance for some one to make money. Inquire at 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED BAKERY, with all the implements, tools, and apparatus, in good running order and doing a good business, with three horses and two wagons, to be sold cheap. Inquire for terms and description of F. W. LOWELL, Room 2, No. 30 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FINE GROCERY, STOCK AND FIXTURES, DOING $50,000 per year; gents' furnishing goods store at inventory, about $1,500 cash and trade; paying prescription drug-store for sale for cash and trade. Other good openings; also real estate to exchange for merchandise. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

LIVERY-STABLE LEASE FOR SALE, AND LIGHT stock, together or separate. This is the best location in the city, South Side. Address, for three days, F E H, 85 Washington-st., Rooms 7 and 8.

PARTIES WANTING TO PURCHASE A GOOD restaurant cheap, a cigar store, billiard-hall, or boarding-house, can do so by calling at our office this day, 70 East Madison-st., Room 5. CHEESEMAN & CO.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON reasonable terms; is connected with a European hotel; splendid opportunity for a party of moderate means to obtain a good business; other business reason for selling. Call to-day, C. DANTZER, corner Twelfth and Clinton-sts. (in butcher-shop).

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE STOCK AND fixtures of a first-class grocery store; location good; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address E 33, Tribune office.

SAMPLE-ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL (FIRST-class), doing a good business, for sale. First-class customers. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st.

THE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE OF BUILDing No. 10 South Clinton-st. for sale or to lease; there is a laundry now in successful operation in the building, and ten rooms, furnished with beds and other furniture for lodging; a splendid chance for a man and wife who want to make some money fast; call soon, for it will be sold in a few days, as the owner is going South.

THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES FOR "HARvey's Universal Barrel-Head," useful for all purposes, for sale. The head can be removed from barrels without disturbing the hoops. Address A. HARVEY, Steubenville, Ohio.

$500 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half-interest in a long-established, cash business, paying a clear profit of $400 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance, and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 123 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a highly-genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 31, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED UNINCUMbered property in city, town, or county, fine, well located and rented houses and lots on South Side, and 300 feet choicest suburban property, unincumbered, Woodland Park and Cottage Grove-av., 125x120, very choicest property, Norwood Park blocks or lots. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE NEW, ELEGANT SANDstone front houses on South Side. Clear of all incumbrance. Brick barns. This elegant property will be sold for a small cash payment on each house, and balance in good residence property on South Side. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit farms that will net their cost in three years. Price, $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 15, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS FOR CHICAGO property; prices, $4,000 to $25,000; sizes, 80 to 1,000 acres; and 40 to 200 miles from Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., just south of city limits; want a No. 1 farm within 50 miles of Chicago. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 203 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE SUBURBAN LOT FOR good furniture; will give a good trade. Address P. O. Box 140.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH ONLY—FIRST-CLASS meals at Schweizer's restaurant, 148 Clark-st. Call between 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS AT DESplaines for house and lot in Chicago. Will assume incumbrance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOT AT EVANston or Desplaines for a safe. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS AND cash for house and lot; will assume some incumbrance. SHELDON & CO., 166 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS FOR CHICAGO property; prices, $4,000 to $25,000; sizes, 80 to 1,000 acres; and 40 to 200 miles from Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $15,000 GOOD STOCKS OF merchandise for farms. H. L. PAYSON, Jr., 171 East Randolph-st., Room 28.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE—MARBLE FRONT OR brick house near Union Park for lots at Evanston or Desplaines; will assume an incumbrance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—GOOD FARM FOR HOUSE AND LOT on Jackson-st., and lots near Milwaukee-av.; will give good title. GRAY, 127 LaSalle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FINE ART INSTITUTE ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN to receive pupils in all departments of drawing and painting. J. Roy Robertson and Enoch Root, Professors. Apply to ENOCH ROOT, Manager, Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON LADY, A graduate of one of the best schools, having some experience, would like a situation as governess. Apply in person or by letter, to MR. MESERVE, Palmer House.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS. ADdress by mail, Rev. Canon KNOWLES, 520 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS SUE P. BRUMER WILL HEAR from a friend by addressing NETTA R., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SAM: I AM GLAD YOU DIDN'T come Monday; the place is too unsafe; must find another.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE ON LANGLEY-ST., south of Forty-second. Inquire at office of PERRY & BRO., west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, or at 822 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 320 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHARMING AND COMMODIOUS COTtage, 467 Second, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. First-class neighborhood. Key at 475. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 232 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., HOUSE of 6 rooms with gas and water; 1 block from street-cars. Apply on premises, or at 45 South Market-st.

TO RENT—3 2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front dwellings, Nos. 304 and 308 Indiana-st., between Rush and Cass-sts., at greatly reduced rates. G. S. HUBBARD, 302 Indiana-st., or 168 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—FOUR 2 STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses; Nos. 277, 279, 281 and 285 North Franklin-st.; contain gas, hot and cold water with bath. SAMUEL MYERS, 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR $15 PER MONTH, A NEW 6-ROOM cottage, with unfinished basement; also, for $25 per month, a new 2-story house with 8 rooms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS; rent $20; No. 73 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, AND BARN IN rear, on Forty-fifth-st., one block from cars, by W. W. WATSON, 209 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME ON THIRTY-seventh-st. near Ellis-av. Rent very low. Would rent part house. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 42 CASS-ST., NEAR CORNER OF Illinois. Three-story brick with all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1089 INDIANA-AV. TWO-STORY frame; would prefer to rent to May 1874. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 857 WABASH-AV. THREE-STORY brick, 12 rooms, all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. Has a barn. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements; owner and wife will board if desired. 1099 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A HOUSE CORNER OF PAULina and Cornelia-sts., six rooms and four pantries up stairs and store and three rooms and pantry down stairs; also stable; grocery preferred. Apply to JOSEPH BECTIN, No. 30 East Kinzie-st., or to MRS. COOK, second house north on Paulina-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house to a good private family who will board owner. Apply at 60 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY and basement brick house; 13 rooms; modern style. Partly furnished. Inquire at No. 28 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, 3 CLOSETS AND pantries; water in the kitchen; rent, $20, 276 First-st., near Paulina.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1—FURNISHED HOUSE of 13 rooms on Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st.; has steam furnace, laundry, good cellar, and all modern improvements; good barn. Address B 53, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE, stable, and lot, near station, at Oak Park. E. MARKS, Oak Park, or 198 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas; water and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or office; rent only $12 per month; also desirable offices. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING PLEASANT furnished rooms at reasonable prices apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, by the day, week, or month. Apply at Room 27, No. 135 and 137 East Washington-st., near Board of Trade.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, 209 LINCOLN-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 176 South Clark-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single; house has all conveniences; day board in adjoining house, or would rent the entire house, furnished complete. Apply on premises, 880 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR of brick residence 1446 Prairie-av., suitable for housekeeping; modern improvements.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT, FURNISHED PARLOR and bed-room (private family), with gas and stove, for one or two gentlemen, in a marble-front house, No. 533 North Clark-st., third floor. References required.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, 185 WEST Jackson-st., west of Desplaines; rent, $19 per month. 4 rooms, 106 Quincy-st., between Adams and Jackson, and west of Desplaines-st.; rent, $11 per month.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO QUIET LADIES, A furnished room; rent reasonable. Address E 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, from $6 to $25 a month, or rooms for light housekeeping. 13 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR sleeping, or Doctor's office, at 376 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms with all conveniences in a private family; also one furnished sleeping room with hot and cold water, at 1035 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, at 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, $30, IN the new brick building 80 West Van Buren-st.; water, gas, and all modern improvements.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms from $15 to $30 per month; transients accommodated. Room 23, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ENTIRELY NEW, HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, to gentlemen and gentlemen and wives (without children). 41 South Clark-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, heated and lighted. Breakfast and tea if desired. 209 Ohio-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, AND DWELLING ABOVE, 28 Milwaukee-av.; has been a book and jewelry store for 10 years; is one of the best retail stands on the West Side. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 390 WEST MADISON-ST., near Centre-av., cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A STORE WITH DWELLING up stairs, corner of Paulina and Cornelia-sts. Apply to J. BECTIN, No. 30 East Kinzie-st., or MRS. COOK, second house north on Paulina-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, NO. 962 MADIson-st., 22x60 ft., for some branch of merchandise; good location for trade. Room 17 Methodist Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—JOURNEYMEN TAILORS CAN BE ACcommodated with seat room at 105 Monroe-st. JOHN McNAMARA.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. If furnished the furniture will be bought. Address E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN HOUSE, FURnished, in a good locality; would board owner, with the privilege of boarding a few first-class persons. Address E 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR SUITE OF rooms on North Side, east of Wells-st., and south of North-av., suitable for small family; must be very cheap. Address E 74, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT BOOK-CASE, SIDE-BOARD, BEDstead, Bureau, washstand, Brussels and tapestry carpets, engravings, French clock, ornaments, lambrequins, mattresses, spring-bed, silver-ware, window-shades, etc., nearly new, in perfect order, for sale very cheap if purchased this week. Call from 10 to 12 a. m., or in the evening, at residence 749 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF THEIR VALUE, CARVED rosewood sofa and chairs, very fine. Address M 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGEST SIZE "MORNING Glory" stove, used only a short time, and as good as new; will be sold at a sacrifice, as we are using steam. Apply at Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Company, 138 South Clark-st., second floor, Room 8.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, sewing-machines, pianos, or any kind of household goods or merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 69 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN, AUCTIONEER, 65 SOUTH CANAL-st., pays the highest price for furniture and household goods.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL FURNITURE OR merchandise of any description should call immediately on J. W. HAVENS & CO., 83 East Randolph-st., near State.

WANTED—FURNITURE OF WELL-FURNISHED house, with or without lease of house; will pay cash and suburban lots. GRAY, 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, NEW OR SECONDhand, pianos, sewing-machines, carpets, cooking or heating-stoves, or any kind of merchandise, at cash value. Before selling, address CASH, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash-business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000, to purchase an established drug store; must be able to compound prescriptions. Address H G B, Burke's Hotel, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, ACTIVE OR special, by A No. 1 wholesale grocery house, to extend business; correspondence strictly confidential. Address, 5 days, B 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will buy a half interest in an established business; money secured. No. 129 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, in manufacturing small articles; pays well without risk. Call on CONCHA CO., 26 North Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKETS at $9 each, by either route; also, a ticket for two to Omaha and return for $30. Address H 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK COUNT AND BALTImore oyster stews, at SCHWEIZER'S Restaurant, 148 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A SHORT TIME—$3.50 COMMUtation tickets at $4.50; $2.15 commutation tickets at $1.90; $1.05 commutation tickets at 95 cents, Schweizer's Restaurant, 148 Clark-st., near Madison.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN STORE, not afraid of work; must be good penman. Address, in own handwriting, stating references and age, B 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CLOTHING salesman at CHILDS & CO.'S, 246 and 248 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH NO. 1 reference, who is a good, rapid penman, and willing to make himself useful about an office and in a store, for a few weeks only. Address B 54, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TUCK-POINTERS TO do about 3,000 feet of tucking. Inquire from 10 to 11 a. m. at FRANK CHAFFEE'S, Builders' Exchange, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; good salary; steady work. 650 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR. COME EARLY this (Tuesday) morning to 153½ Archer-av.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 25 FIRST-CLASS furniture upholsterers to work by the day. Apply to J. P. FOWLER, foreman of Allen & Mackey's upholstery department, on Monroe-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT RAILroad blacksmith, who has had experience in spring-work, &c., and who is also a competent machinist, can have work at good wages, if he is satisfactory on trial. For particulars, inquire at 720 West Madison-st., immediately.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN FOR INDIANA, 100 choppers for Ohio, 10 coal-miners. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO MAKE $40 per week above expenses. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS. GOOD pay, and steady employment to the right men. Apply at 127 Clark-st., Room 53.

WANTED—LABORERS. APPLY AT CHICAGO Union Lime Works, corner of Harbine and Lincoln-sts.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL HENRY'S NON-EXPLOsive for kerosene; costs 8 and 16 cents, sells for 25 and 50 cents. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER. CALL at Room A, 153 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO INTRODUCE IN this city an article of ready sale. Apply to REILAND, Room 4, 151 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW; EVERYbody buys; wages, $30 per week; expenses paid. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN, WITH OR WITHOUT EXPErience to travel in a light business; money made without risk. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 1156 Michigan-av. Must come with references.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her duties, at 107½ North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. References required. Apply at 460 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK AND iron. Also a coachman. Husband and wife preferred. 1184 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FROM 10 TO 14 YEARS OLD TO work in cracker factory; wages from $2.50 to $3 per week. Call at 155 Wabash-av., this forenoon.

WANTED—A GOOD, FAITHFUL GERMAN GIRL at 439 West Van Buren-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; references required. Apply at 298 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; none but a competent person need apply, at 277 Ontario-st.

WANTED—AT 475 HURLBUT-ST., NEAR WEBster-av., a Protestant girl; American, Scandinavian, or German, about 14 years old, to assist in housework; good references required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 157 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework in a private family; good wages to a good girl that knows her business. 13 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, a good, tidy English, Danish, Swedish, or Norwegian girl, to do general housework. One desiring a permanent situation preferred. Apply at the store, 376 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 540 West Lake-st., in barber-shop.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must understand plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 150 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER. INQUIRE AT 479 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WHO HAS LOST HER child, to go into the country. Apply at Room 20, 156 Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED hotel housekeeper; must come well recommended. Address E 37, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT THE MODERN Wonder Great Dollar Sale, lady saleswomen.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HAND TO RUN A Lamb knitter at 341 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES ARE MAKING $3 TO $6 A day by selling my rubber goods for ladies and children. Ladies wishing a pleasant business for winter should call. Mrs. PALMER, Room 18, 184 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD KNITTING-GIRLS. APply at 243 Laflin-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY CANVASSer, in the city; salary and pleasant work for a good woman. 71 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR NOBLE, NEWfoundland dog, had a small white spot on the breast, answers to the name Flora. A liberal reward offered by leaving at 254 West Indiana-st.

LOST—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM Kuhns' European Hotel, on Sunday night, one fine fur beaver overcoat, will return the same will receive $20 and no questions asked. J. W. BYE.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING ABOUT 6 o'clock, on Wabash-av., between Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-sts., a package containing a new suit of clothes, light pants, dark coat and vest; maker's name, H. L. Dahl, on coat collar; $10 reward will be paid if left at office, 81 and 83 Washington-st., basement.

LOST—A RED MEMORANDUM-BOOK, BETWEEN corner LaSalle and South Water and corner of Madison and State-sts., of no worth but to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at D. A. CASHMAN'S, 52 Madison-st.

LOST—BETWEEN DOUGLAS-PLACE AND SOUTH Chicago, a gold bracelet with black enamel etching. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 615 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—RED SETTER, NAME "SHOT," AND A black-and-tan setter slut pup 3 months old. Any one returning the same to R. THOMAS, Jr., gun store, 79 Clark-st., will be well rewarded.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NOV. 9, NEW FOUNDLAND dog with star on breast. A good reward. Return to No. 385 South Clark-st. Not for the niceness, but on account of my child.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A FEMALE BLACK-ANDtan dog, with white spot on the breast. Answers to the name of "Fly." The above reward for her return to 129 East Adams-st.

LOST—ON THE 9TH, A NEWFOUNDLAND SLUT; white spot on breast; answers to the name Flora. By returning to 254 West Indiana-st., will be substantially rewarded.

LOST—A WHITE SETTER DOG, ONE BROWN spot on shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or any information, at No. 13 South Halsted-st.

LOST—LEFT FOR SAFE-KEEPING, A POCKETbook containing money, on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1873. Will the party taking same please address E 31, Tribune office, and receive $10 reward?

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON WABASH-av. or State-st., between Harrison-st. and Peck-court, a mink boa. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 41 Thirteenth-st.

LOST—A DIAMOND EAR-RING, BETWEEN ST. Mary's Church and LaSalle-st., yesterday. The person who finds it will please leave at 364 Third-av. He shall be liberally rewarded. MRS. O'NEIL.

TAKEN—THE GENTLEMAN WHO MISTOOK some of my papers for his own, on Saturday afternoon of Nov. 1, will please return them; as payment has been stopped they are of use only to me. A word to the wise, to save trouble. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 8 Tribune Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., ONE top buggy and (pole) double and single harness, four work horses, one fine trotting horse, and trotting skeleton, Brewster make; also open and top buggies, blankets, etc.

FOR SALE—STYLISH WHITE MARE; STEPS well, is gentle and fast, a splendid cross-match; price low, at EATON'S Stable, 33 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FAMILY OR BUSINESS HORSE, VERY cheap; good traveler, sound, and gentle. Inquire at 1188 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER; WARM basement stable, sand floor; carriages stored. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS of all kinds; one second-hand delivery and a two-seated buggy, at 281 South Canal-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—THE FINEST LIGHT single and double Portlands; also, a few second-hand top and open buggies, three express wagons, cheap. At HATHAWAY'S, 300 State-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER, AT MOUNT Forrest. Good care. Feed and shelter guaranteed at $1.50 per week. Apply at Room 3, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

WANTED—20 TEAMS. APPLY AT 46 HARMON-court this morning.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY YOUR MACHINES AT 231 SOUTH HALSTED-st., the only regular West Side Singer office. Machines sold on monthly payments. Office open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Dearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy terms, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 125 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL CLAIRvoyant and business medium. 52 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable young man, just arrived from England, in a good dry goods house, or any place of trust; good references. Address SYDNEY WEST, Mrs. Burn's boarding-house, corner of Paulina and Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS had several years' experience in active mercantile business on his own account, both in this city and the East, desires to make a connection with some first-class wholesale house established in this city to take charge of correspondence or general management of the business; very best of references as to character and capacity. Address W B C, 48 South Clark-st., Room 2.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO place her son in a grocery or hardware store, with a view to partnership after a thorough knowledge of the business; country town preferred. Address 47 A, Carrier 65, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; SIXTEEN years' experience, and good city references. Inquire at 284 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHmaker, with 12 years' experience, wishes a situation in the city. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER; HAS had 19 years' experience; is a machinist; can give good references. Address 273 Portland-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN A private family, by a young man who will make himself useful. Wages no object. Best city references. Address H 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO in any kind of business. Is not afraid of work, and is willing to work for small wages. B 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man, as coachman. Understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a carpenter by trade. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B 130, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do light housework and the other second-work or take care of children. Call at 386 North Canal-st., corner of Mitchell, up stairs, for five days. Best of references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO cook or do general housework in a small family. Address 140 West Twenty-second-st. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN woman, to take care of children or sew; has a machine; a home desired. Apply at 158 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do second work or take care of children in a private family. Call or address H G P, 1035 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately from the East, as second girl and to do plain sewing in a private family. Please call or address, immediately, at 543 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to take care of children or do second-work. Please call at 281 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO KITCHen work or general housework. Call for two days at 107 Wentworth-av., in the rear of the house.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK, or as children's nurse, by a young Protestant girl. Apply at 1394 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family, or would like to take care of children; can sew by hand. Call at 219 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS cook or to do general housework. Please call at 287 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR washwoman. Apply at 167 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do general housework where she can have her little girl with her. Call at 45 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the second-work or general housework in a small private family. Address B 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl as second-girl in an American family; is willing to assist in sewing. Please call at 1207 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl to do second-work or take care of children. Call at 108 Mather-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK, BY two good, steady Scandinavian girls. Call at 158 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, the other as servant girl in a private family. Please call Tuesday at 104 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at 12 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN desires to obtain washing and ironing to do at home, either for families or boarders; washing called for and delivered; terms very reasonable. Call or address LENA ANDERSON, 287 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NORWEGIAN girl as cook in private family. 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family, or would do second work. Call at 26 Rebber-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a respectable private family. Please call to-day at 483 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE general housework, one for second work and sewing. Call at No. 22 Fay-st., between Erie and Pratt.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Inquire at 345 Third-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or take care of children. Call at 416 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 866 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work, by a competent girl. Apply at 345 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one to do second work, and the other to do general housework; best of reference furnished. Please call or address, for three days, 531 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second-work in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Call at 219 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS; ONE TO do kitchen work, the other to do second-work. Call at 865 State-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; can get references from their last employers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Norwegian woman to do light housework in a small family; can do plain sewing and furnish machine. Inquire at 133 Second-st., in the rear of basement.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson Machine, or do any kind of housework. Has first-class reference. Call, for two days, at 95 Ontario-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS to iron. Address B 51, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEment, to keep house for a widower or bachelor. Would like to go to Wyoming Territory. W 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant widow would wish to take charge of one or two children, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. Call for three days at 385 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper. Address M S P, 1118 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEHOLD!—FOR 4 GOOD nurses, 6 first-class general housework girls, 3 laundresses. No fees. Wanted—2 housekeepers, 1 copyist, &c. 279 East Madison-st., Room 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, BY A lady who writes a plain hand. Address E 24, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES on leased ground, diamonds, pianos, and other good collaterals. 145 Clark-st., Room 5. E. WINNE.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 OR $10,000, ON good city property, part improved and part not improved. Will allow 10 per cent interest and a commission. Address B 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 OR $10,000 FOR FIVE years on first-class improved property. Address E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR SIX MONTHS; SECURITY, a second mortgage note for $2,500, having two years to run, on a first-class improved residence. Address, with terms, and stating where interview can be had, B M, Tribune office.

$700 WANTED, ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity. Will pay 12 per cent for three or five years. Address E 20, Tribune office.

$1,500 WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SECURED by first mortgage on good city real estate. Address B 52, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY AND NAVY COLONY LANDS FREE TO all, best in the West; no irrigation. Come and go with us and have a home of your own. Pay no more rent; no panic there. Fare only $18. H. B. STEVENS, 169 Madison-st.

ANY ONE HAVING CHEAP HAMS CAN DISPOSE of them at the Chicago Ham Market, 25 and 27 West Washington-st. We want to buy a car-load.

ANY PARTY DESIRING THE SERVICES OF AN experienced detective can address F 66, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

EXPERIENCED WEATHER STRIP MEN WANTed in city and country, to sell a strip that the rubber will not pull out of. P. F. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 128 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED AT 524 State-st. The highest cash price paid for clothing, carpets, and bedding. S. BOASBERG. Orders by mail attended to.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIES, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—I WANT TWO CHILDREN, BOYS OR girls, to board with me, to whom I will give the care and attention of a mother; my house is in a pleasant and healthy location, and I have the power as well as the will to make children happy. Address "HOME," Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, A TICKET TO LONDON AND return. Apply to R. R., 87 East Madison-st., to-day.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE, BY GENTLEMAN, ON South Side, Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address C 58, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY—IRON LATHES, PLANERS, drills, bolt cutter for sale at your own price, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENGER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—AN IMMENSE stock of engine lathes, planer and matchers. Forges, surfaces, shafting, etc., at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENGER'S, 275 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

Panama Railroad. About the time of Stockwell's retirement from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he was elected to the Presidency of the Panama Railroad Company. For some time there has been manifested a disposition to change the organization of the Board of Directors of the Company, which would cause the retirement of Stockwell from the office he now holds. It is understood, from an authoritative source, that at the next meeting of the Board, on Thursday next, Stockwell will either tender his resignation or be requested to retire from the Presidency. Should he refuse to retire, it is stated that the powers and duties of the President will be vested in an Executive Committee, thus making the Presidency only nominal. Those who favor the change propose to transfer the London fiscal agency of the Company from the London branch of the Howe Sewing Machine Company to Brown, Shipley & Co., London representatives of Brown Bros. & Co., of this city, who were the bankers of the Company prior to the Stockwell administration. Stockwell's friends assert that no change in his relations to the Panama Company is desired.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—A number of the worsted manufacturers in the Nineteenth Ward have paid off such of their hands as are willing to accept knit jackets, alleging their inability to procure money. Many families in this district are absolutely starving.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Reports from the manufacturing sections of New England are more cheering this morning. There is news of the resumption of business in several places, and the running of manufactories on increased time. The exaggerated character of the many statements that have appeared is daily becoming more apparent.

INDIANA GLASS-BLOWERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—Between 200 and 800 glass-blowers at New Albany were yesterday in consultation as to whether they would accept bare living wages, and declined to go to work. The blowers say they agreed to work at 15 per cent less than Pittsburgh prices, which are one-third less than their old prices, and this is the best they can do.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

STEWART VS. CLAFLIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The story is current in business circles, and is very generally believed, that the intense rivalry which has so long existed between the two greatest dry goods houses in the United States, A. T. Stewart & Co. and H. B. Claflin & Co., has at last broken out into something very like an open fight. It will be remembered that, after Claflin & Co. made their arrangements for an extension, they advertised their stock of goods, valued at $6,000,000, at special sale, beginning to-day, at such reduction as would enable them to close out the lot within thirty days. It is said that Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. (the information coming indirectly from a prominent employe of theirs) have resolved to reduce their retail prices to conform to the wholesale rates of Claflin & Co. Whether or not this is true, their advertisement certainly reads that their goods will be sold at prices that cannot be equaled in the market.

THE COMPETITION BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES

may be exaggerated, but at all events it will have the effect of enabling people to buy at low prices, and also the bad result of crushing numerous retail dealers between the upper and under mill-stores of the trade. This, too, is said to be in accordance with their long established policy of underselling all competitors, to the end that they may gain a complete monopoly of the market.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Business was very quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was dull to-day, but many buyers are arriving from the interior, to attend the closing-out sales of two of the largest jobbing houses in the trade, which commence to-morrow. Cotton goods are unchanged in first hands. Worsted dress goods and printed reps are in fair demand. Prints quiet. Wool flannels and blankets in moderate request.

LARGE SALES OF DRY GOODS

will be made during the next thirty days at greatly reduced prices from current rates, on thirty days' time, with a further reduction for cash; and on these terms the extensive house of Peake, Opdycke & Co. announce that they will dispose of their entire stock. This announcement, it is believed, will draw plenty of Western buyers here within the next two weeks.

THE TRADES.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the workingmen yesterday, James B. Hodgskin, who is connected with the finance departments of the Erie and Great Western Railroads, offered a resolution that public works of utility and necessity, on a large scale, must be undertaken forthwith by the City, the State, and the United States Governments, under direction of the proper authorities, on the credit of the nation, and of separate communities, and for the benefit of the industrious unemployed laboring citizens of the Commonwealth. Mr. Hodgskin also commended to the people, in another resolution, the fact that large bodies of men cannot and will not starve in the midst of plenty.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10.—The announcement of a scrip dividend by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Friday, contributed very much to quiet and tone down the late disturbing elements in the money market, and to-day's transactions exhibited a healthy tone generally. Money was offered at the banks and on the street on less onerous terms than at any time since the panic.

PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 10.—The Peoria Board of Trade appointed a committee to-day to draft a memorial to Congress petitioning that some action be taken towards relieving the stringency of the money market. The depression is beginning to be felt here among business men, and the outlook is not at all encouraging.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—S. S. Rickley, a banker, made an assignment this morning for the benefit of his creditors, to Gen. Charles C. Wolcott. His liabilities are estimated at $125,000, and his assets at $175,000. At the beginning of the late financial panic a run was made on Rickley's bank, and it was necessary to suspend for a short time, but afterward business was resumed and continued till this morning, when the impossibility of converting his securities into currency made the assignment necessary. Depositors in this bank are mostly poor people. The selection of a person so well known as Gen. Wolcott assures the speedy adjudication of the troubles. A full statement of the condition of the bank will be made as soon as possible.

DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 10.—The Citizens' National Bank here, on Saturday declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its earnings of the past six months. An Examining Committee declare that its securities are good, and equal to twice the amount of the deposits.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A Committee Appointed by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of this city, at a meeting to-day, appointed a committee of ten prominent gentlemen, to be known as the Central Committee, the purpose of which is to present to Congress the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley, and their claims for national aid in the improvement of their water-lines of transportation to the seaboard. The Committee will also request the organization of a committee of each leading city in the Valley who will co-operate with them in order that the requirements of the different sections may be properly considered, and a concert of action secured. The Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: William M. Samuel, R. P. Ramsey, Henry T. Blow, W. H. Scudder, Henry C. Haarstick, George B. Allen, George Bain, T. Allen, John M. Gilkerson, Charles H. Trichman, J. M. Mason.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—The Secretary of State issued a certificate of organization to the Mutual Transportation Company, of Chicago. This Company propose to furnish cars and do a general transportation business on the railroads of this State.

Gov. Beveridge left the city last night to attend the monthly meeting of the Penitentiary Commissioners, to be held at the Penitentiary to-day.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—The printers' strike in the newspaper offices in this city continues. The *Journal* and *Register* have both been issued to-day, a sufficient number of printers having been secured for that purpose. The foremen in the *Journal* office have all refused to join the strikers. For the last two or three years there has been no Printers' Union here, but, since the strike, an application has been made to the International Typographical Union for a charter for a subordinate Union in this city.

CRIME.

Infanticide Case at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 10.—The trial of Margaret Wolf, charged with infanticide Aug. 25, was commenced in the Criminal Court this afternoon. The only witnesses examined were Mrs. Seabold, Joseph Harter and wife, and A. W. Loab, who testified to some girl giving birth to a child on the sidewalk fronting their premises, and afterwards throwing the infant in the canal. There are a large number of witnesses for the State, but it is probable the trial will conclude to-morrow.

Arrest of a Land-Speculator Charged with Defrauding the Michigan Land Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 10.—H. P. Etzmore, charged with defrauding the Michigan State Land-Office to the amount of $40,000, has been arrested by Sheriff White on a requisition from Gov. Washburn, and taken to Saginaw for trial. Etzmore is a land speculator, and the misdemeanors with which he is charged were committed in March last, since which time he has been living in this vicinity.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A number of thieves being baffled in an attempt to rob Ezekiel Finch, of the Manhattan market, Saturday night, while on his way home, inflicted what may prove fatal stab-wounds.

The effort was continued to-day to get a jury in the Tweed trial, and a new panel of 100 was called. The counsel for the defense renewed their grounds of challenge for the principal cause, and renewed their demand for triers, and objected to Judge Davis acting as trier, or, if he persisted, that he be sworn. The grounds of the demand and the objections were all overruled, and exceptions were taken and allowed. Nine jurors were obtained.

The Police Commissioners this morning again decided to exclude the statements of McDonell, the convicted Bank of England forger. It was mainly upon these statements that the prosecution relied in their proceedings against Capt. Irving and officer Farley of the detective force. Owing to the determination of the Commissioner to exclude McDonell's statement, Judge Pierrepont, representing the Bank of England, has withdrawn from the case, and the investigation is continued without counsel. The Health Board is acting for the prosecution.

Bath Rudolph and Royal Sammis, arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of Kelsey, at Huntington, L. I., were bailed by the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, to-day, in $10,000 each.

Bold Robbery on the Texas Border.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Nov. 10.—A bold robbery was committed on the 6th, in this county, at Concepsion, by a gang of about eight armed Mexicans, who entered the store of Mr. Schubart, about 6 o'clock in the evening, carrying away a large amount of money and arms. No steps was taken to arrest the flight of the band, who are supposed to have fled to Mexico. The boldness of the robbery shows the inefficiency or the lack of policemen or troops. Several of the band were recognized, among which were Leonardo Flores, Manuel Geonzala, and Abram Garcia, three noted desperadoes. It is hoped that the proper protection will be granted.

Murder in Shelby City, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Shelby City, Ky., states that on Saturday evening Nick Morrison, a small country merchant, shot George Gooch at his store with a double-barrel shot-gun, sending six balls through and into Gooch's brain. Morrison escaped. He charged Gooch with threatening his life, but Gooch apologized before the shooting.

Arrest of Two Men Charged with Robbing the Train on the Rock Island Railroad.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—A dispatch received this morning from Kansas states that two of the men who robbed the train on the Rock Island Road, have been captured and are in jail at Wellington, Kansas.

Murder in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 10.—Mathew Kinney, an engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad, was shot at Ogden on Saturday afternoon by a colored man named Charles Mingo. He died last evening.

Wife and Son Held for the Murder of the Father.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—A Coroner's inquest into the death of Michael Doherty, in Woburn, Mass., has resulted in holding Michael Doherty, a son of deceased, and his wife, on a charge of murder.

The Lanoke County, Ark., Ku-Klux Arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 10.—Eight of the ringleaders in the shooting affray in Lanoke County have been arrested and are now in jail.

Discharged.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 7.—The preliminary trial of Mrs. Theresa Hoppas, arrested for setting fire to Mr. Shebey's building, in Postville, Ia., a short time since, resulted in her being discharged, there not being sufficient evidence against her.

A Remarkable Trial at Lowell.

Lowell, Mass. (Nov. 7), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

One of the most remarkable trials ever held in this State, was brought before the Superior Court to-day, being the Acton murder case. Edward Curtain, who will be 10 years old next December, indicted for the manslaughter of the boy Morris A. Lane, who was 3 years old on the 1st of January last, was placed on trial at noon. Mr. W. B. Gale, of Marlboro, appeared for the defense. The case was brief. The substantial facts were given to the public at the time. Mr. Gale made an able defense on the ground of want of legal capacity. His points were, most of them, supported by the Court in its charge to the jury. The boy Curtain told the story of the transaction, admitting the act, stating he struck him because he would not go back when asked, and he hit him with a stick and then asked him if he would go. He would not, and he hit him several times more, till he saw blood. He then desisted. He afterwards, with Kinsley, went to his sister in Cambridgeport, because of the fear of a whipping threatened him by his aunt. The case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock they had not agreed.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 10.—Curtin, the 10-year old boy who is on trial for the murder of an infant, has been found guilty of manslaughter. His sentence was suspended to give the selectmen of the town wherein the killing occurred time to consent that the boy be sent to the Reformatory School.

Bold Robbery at Montreal.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 7.

Yesterday morning no little excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Ville Marie Bank, St. Lambert street, by the report that a robbery of a very bold nature had been perpetrated, by which the bank were the losers to the extent of $10,000. Upon inquiry, it was found that, soon after the opening of the office, two men, apparently Americans, entered the bank. Both stated a desire to open an account, and hinted that they were engaged in an extensive lumber business, with headquarters some distance up the Ottawa River, and that their account would be consequently a large one. Naturally anxious to secure good customers, they were treated with some consideration by the officials of the bank, and, taking advantage of the apparent interest exhibited in their statements, one of the Americans slipped behind the counter and vigorously proceeded to examine a map of Canada, asking at the same time many questions as to the exact course taken by the Ottawa River, over which their timber had often floated and would yet float. The teller of the bank had deposited his exchange packages with the Bank of Commerce (amounting to $10,488) on the counter, and in response to a question turned to make a proper answer to the eager inquirer. No sooner was his back turned than the friend of the energetic examiner of the map extended his arm, seized the package of money and made away with it. The map examiner quickly finished his examination, and, promising to make the promised deposit in the afternoon, quickly left the office. He had gone but a minute or two when the money was missed. An outcry was raised and a vigorous search instituted, but no trace of the bold robbers could be found. The package was composed of checks to the amount of $2,065 and bills representing the balance of the amount stolen.

FOREIGN.

Both Parties in the French Assembly Desirous of Compromise.

Thiers Thinks the Stability of the Republic Assured.

The Mexicans Celebrate the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendments.

Anniversary of the Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A committee representing the French residents of San Francisco, Cal., presented Thiers yesterday with an address. The ex-President, in replying, said that the Monarchists had suffered a check, and that a Conservative Republic was assured.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—It is anticipated that the compromise offered by the Right will be accepted perhaps with some modifications or additions. Both sides seem disposed to pursue a conciliatory course. The excitement here and at Versailles is subsiding, and it is believed that the crisis is over.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Nov. 10.—Throughout Mexico to-day, they are celebrating the adoption of the additional articles to the National Constitution, amongst which are the abolition of peonage and separation of church and State. The military paraded, orations were delivered, and the city is illuminated, amongst general rejoicing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from San Diego, to-night, says the leaders of the revolt in Sonora had fled to the mountains with a large amount of treasure, stolen by them during the troubles in that State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, but the celebration was postponed until to-day. A procession will move from Westminster up the Strand to the city, and return down the Thames embankment. The exercises were commenced this morning by firing salutes, and will terminate by an illumination of the city in the evening.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A grand banquet was given at Guildhall to-night, in honor of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. The members of the Cabinet were present. Gladstone responded to a toast to the House of Commons. In the course of his speech he alluded to the Ashantee war, and declared that the difficulty which had arisen on the African coast demonstrated the desirability of avoiding relations which entailed such disagreeable consequences. He remarked that it was not a pleasure to him to stand in security on shore and see others laboring in the storm.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A private letter from a trustworthy source, dated Havana, Nov. 6, says: "An official telegram was yesterday received at the Palace, from Puerto Principe, of an engagement between a Spanish force and a column of insurgents, under command of Sanquili, in which the insurgents were severely beaten, losing twenty killed and eighty taken prisoners. The Spanish commander caused all prisoners to be shot on the field of battle. The Governor of Puerto Principe, upon hearing of it, took the command away from the Spanish commander, and arrested him, telegraphing the event to the Captain-General. The latter immediately telegraphed to Puerto Principe, causing the commander to be reinstated, and ordering the Governor to Havana. It is thought here that the Governor feels undue sympathy toward the insurgents, through the influence of his wife, who is an aunt of the late Agramont."

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 5th inst. had been received. News had reached that island that General Luperon, who retired from the leadership of the revolutionary forces in San Domingo two months ago, has been recalled by the insurgent chiefs, and will resume his old command. It is supposed that under his leadership the revolutionists will make a supreme effort, and either triumph or be annihilated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The report that the Carlists were victorious in the engagement near Miranda de Arga, and that Lieut.-Gen. Primo de Rivera was killed, is officially denied. Gen. Primo de Rivera was not hurt, nor was Gen. Marionez captured. The Government has received dispatches, dated yesterday, from both of these officers.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Carlists continue to claim a great victory at Miranda. They report that Marionez was driven from the vicinity of Estella to Losarcos. On the other hand, Gen. Marionez, in his official report of the battle to the Spanish Government, states that he passed two nights on the ground previously occupied by the enemy.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A royal decree has been promulgated relieving Gen. Von Roon of the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry, and appointing Prince Bismarck in his place, and Herr Camphauser, Minister of Finance, Vice-President.

WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Centennial and Its New York Rival to Be Represented in Washington—Some Good Voters Discharged from the Washington Navy-Yard—The Woman-Suffragists to Move upon Congress Again at the Coming Session—The Trade-Dollar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GEN. BUTLER'S MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Gen. Butler has just started a new house on Capitol Hill, notwithstanding his losses, to be built of the favorite Cape Ann granite, which he has persuaded into so many Government constructions.

THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The official returns of the Maryland election came in to-day, and made some amusement when it was found that, out of twenty-six State Senators, the only two Republicans elected were a contractor named Suet, and the brother of Dr. Mudd, who was sent to the Dry Tortugas with Mr. Lincoln's assassins. Mr. Creswell was very active during the campaign.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

Amongst the schemes to get its share of depredation at the present time is the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. A well-known Government architect said last night that the best advertised plan for a building which he had seen was evidently a railroad depot thinly disguised.

THE COMPETITIVE JOB

for a New York Exhibition is being overhauled with equal unmercifulness. Government officials give no countenance to either scheme; and if the Centennial subject be brought forward this winter, bricks will be fired at it from all sides. Secretary Delano has recommended a new census, however, for 1875, to give moral support to the Philadelphia exhibition.

REVENUE FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Patents shows a net revenue during the past year of only $2,000, whereas his Bureau a few years ago turned into the Treasury from $60,000 to $100,000 per annum.

SOME ABLE-BODIED VOTERS.

The discovery was made to-day that the Washington Navy-Yard had employed nearly 1,200 men for the past fortnight, and this led to the belief that work was being pushed on the new sloop-of-war for the Spanish dilemma. It proved, however, to be an unusual colonization of rustics to vote in the neighboring parts of Maryland, and their discharge began last Saturday.

PLATT AS A FRAUD DETECTOR.

Platt, Representative of Virginia, dictated a long screed of alleged intimations at the Virginia polls to one of the Treasury phonographers yesterday, the same kindly loaned to him free of expense. It is presumed that Platt is going to be noisy next session.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE INDIAN POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Recent events at the Indian frontiers have convinced the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a certain amount of fear is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of order among the red men. The old policy of allowing them to roam at will has still a good many advocates, more especially among the churches, but it is understood that a strict construction of treaty rights will be hereafter observed, and while the Indian will be treated with all reasonable kindness, he will also be taught that the Government is in earnest in regard to civilizing and making them law-abiding citizens, however unpleasant it may be to the Indians.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Official advices received from San Francisco by Dr. Lindeman, Director of the Mint, state that Chinese merchants in that city who had made shipments of trade dollars to native correspondents in China, report a premium of 3 per cent. It is also stated that the Kinder Director of the Imperial Mint of Japan, and who is now in San Francisco, regards the trade dollar as the finest and most perfect silver coin he has ever seen, and that its success in Eastern (Oriental) markets can only be a question of time.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

Notwithstanding the many set-backs which the female suffragists have met with, whenever they have petitioned Congress for the right to vote, it may be authoritatively stated that, at some period during the coming session, they will again appear before that august body in the capacity of petitioners. All the leaders of the party have agreed on their line of action, if the word of one of the most prominent, who was here a short time since, may be relied on. Relevant to this, it may be stated, on the authority of the indomitable Dr. Mary Walker herself, that her little bill for $10,000 for services rendered during the War will be insisted on, and that several members have promised her in advance that they will support her claims.

A MODEST DEMAND.

A young German from Baltimore was arrested at the Executive Mansion to-day, while endeavoring to see the President in order to obtain from him $15,000,000, which he claims the President owes him. He was put on the afternoon train for Baltimore, being evidently a lunatic.

POLITICAL.

A Word of Advice to Jubilant Democrats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 10.—There is much dissatisfaction expressed by different classes of those who contributed to the victory of the Reform party in the recent State election at the tone of several of the speeches at the jollification meeting here on Saturday night. The Madison *Democrat*, edited by liberal and progressive young men, gives expression to this feeling, and administers a pointed rebuke. It says: "For one element to come forward and claim this as its great achievement is exceedingly offensive to all the rest, and smacks strongly of bad faith when it comes from Democratic speakers. If they flatter themselves with the delusion that this grand uprising of the people means a restoration of the old Democratic party, they fail to comprehend its spirit."

The Senate is still in doubt, the question whether the regular Republicans have one majority or not depending on the official returns from Green County.

Tammany Investigating the Election-Frauds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Tammany Hall Committee sat this evening again, to investigate the late alleged election frauds. Simon Stern testified that he heard three men, on the eve of election, arrange to repeat, and saw one of them repeat next day. He challenged them, and the Inspectors refused his oath. A number of witnesses testified to Inspectors tearing up or changing tickets; also, that inspectors and police had intimidated naturalized citizens. Two inspectors swore that in one of the election-districts they counted 125 tickets for Charles Budes and 108 for James Ryan. They subsequently saw the returns were altered at the Police-precinct to 176 for Ryan. Other evidence was taken bearing very hardly on Police Commissioner Charlick and United States Commissioner John I. Davenport.

FIRES.

Fire At Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Nov. 10.—The barn of John Scheller was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $700; no insurance. Supposed to be set on fire by children playing with matches.

Railroad Buildings Destroyed at Springfield, Mass.—Loss, $230,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.—As a locomotive was passing, early this morning, into the round-house of the Boston & Albany Railroad, some coals were blown from the fire-box among some kindlings, and in a short time the building was burned, together with fifteen locomotives, six extra tenders, and two snow-plows. The loss is $230,000; uninsured.

Another Incendiary Fire at Canastota.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Notwithstanding three of the supposed incendiaries are in custody, another incendiary fire took place last night at Canastota, and the people there are greatly excited.

At Triumph, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 10.—The drug store belonging to Webb Allen, at Triumph, Pa., together with the entire stock of goods, were destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

THE INDIANS.

Great Council in Elko, Nevada—Attempt to Remove the Indians of that Vicinity to a Reservation—A Promising Scheme for a Massacre Checked at Its Inception.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Elko, Nevada, to-night, says: Indian Commissioner Ingalls, of Salt Lake, has been holding a grand council here the last two days, the object of the council being to lay before the Indians a proposition to be moved to a reservation within the next year, and also to distribute their annuities. This morning, the Eastern Nevada Shoshones, together with a large representation of Piutes, assembled to receive their annuities. Over 400 bucks were present. Soon after the work of distribution had commenced, it was ascertained that the Piutes and Pashutes had allied, and were about to engage in a general fight against the Shoshones. The trouble originated partially on account of the distribution and partly on account of former troubles. The Indian interpreter, however, ascertained the condition of affairs, and a separation of the tribes and redistribution had to be resorted to to restore good feeling.

To-night the Chiefs of all tribes meet to discuss the reservation question. The Chief of the Pashutes and Naches refused to participate in the council, and withdrew. The Shoshones, however, agreed to send two delegates to look at the reservation-site, at Fort Hill, Montana, and, if suitable, they will emigrate in the spring.

OBITUARY.

James H. Lucas, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—James H. Lucas, the wealthiest citizen in St. Louis, died late last night, from the effects of a paralytic stroke he received four years ago. He was 73 years old, and has left property estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Rev. Father Brazil, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—The Rev. Father Brazil, Catholic priest, died here yesterday morning of consumption. He was transferred to this diocese four years ago, from Dubuque, Iowa.

PUGILISTIC.

Arrival of Tom Allen in Omaha—A Fight with Hogan Believed to Be Arranged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—Tom Allen, Madden, his trainer, and Arthur Chambers, the light weight champion, arrived here to-night. Hogan is expected, and it is believed that they will fight on the 18th inst., near here, in Iowa. The laws of Nebraska make prize-fighting a Penitentiary offense, while in Iowa it is a mere assault and battery. The pugilists are reticent.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11—1 a. m.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has risen in New England, with northwesterly winds, cold and generally clear weather. Northwesterly to northeasterly winds, low temperature, and clear weather prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States; southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and clear weather in the Gulf States; northeasterly to southeasterly winds and clear weather in Kentucky and Tennessee; falling barometer, southerly winds, and rising temperature in the Northwest; variable winds and partly cloudy weather on the Upper Lakes; northwesterly winds and cloudy, cold weather on the Lower Lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, winds backing to southerly, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional light rain and snow. For the Lower Lakes, winds backing to southerly, with rising temperature and cloudy weather. For Kentucky and Tennessee, rising barometer, southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, diminished pressure, northerly to northeasterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rising temperature in the evening. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds and generally clear weather. For the Gulf States, southerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather. The reports are partly missing from the Southwest and the Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Br'k'nridge	29.77	38	S., fresh	.16	Light rain.
Cairo	30.01	53	N., fresh	.0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.14	40	W., fresh	.0	Clear.
Chicago	30.07	39	E., light	.0	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.15	41	N. E., fresh	.0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.06	36	S. W., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Denver	30.20	43	E., gentle	.0	Clear.
Duluth	29.94	30	S., light	.0	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.08	39	E., fresh		Fair.
Detroit	30.06	37	S. E., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.04	32	Calm	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.02	58	E., gentle	.0	Fair.
Keokuk	29.98	43	E., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Le'v'nworth	29.90	50	S., fresh	.0	Clear.
La Crosse	30.09	34	N. W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.01	35	Calm	.0	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.02	42	N. W., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.85	51	S. E., fresh	.0	Fair.
St. Paul	29.88	39	N. E., fresh	.0	Clear.
Toledo	30.09	39	S., gentle	.0	Cloudy.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Question of the Liability of Railroads to State Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States was to-day engaged in hearing the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company v. Perriston, Treasurer of Lincoln County, Nebraska, involving the question whether the property of the road is liable to be taxed by the States through which it passes, and whether it is competent for a county to tax for unorganized territory adjacent to it under the law of the State. Wm. M. Evarts appears for the Company, and J. M. Woodworth, of Omaha, for the State.

Commissioners' Suit Against the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 10.—The Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have caused a suit to be brought against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for violation of the new Railway law. The papers were served upon C. H. Knapp, the Company's Agent at this city, on Saturday. The suit is brought in Stephenson County.

Suit to Determine the Ownership of Railroad Iron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Woodruff & Robinson, of Brooklyn, have been enjoined from transferring 35,000 tons of iron to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, pending the issue of a suit to determine its ownership.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Dispute Between the Pullman Car Company and the Union Pacific Authorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—There is a dispute between the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company as to which shall control the Pullman cars. The Pullman men have been selling the space to single-individuals which should be occupied by more, thus compelling the railroad to do unnecessary hauling. Supt. Sickles, of the Union Pacific will assert the right to assign passengers to-morrow.

Progress Being Made on Utah Roads.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 10.—The Utah Southern Railroad is completed within two miles of Arovo. The Utah Northern (narrow-gauge) is being extended from Brigham City, its former terminus, to Ogden. Track-laying is now progressing rapidly. It will probably be completed in one month.

THE HILL-HOXIE CASE.

How Detective Stiles Got the McKay Contract from Mrs. Still.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Nov. 9, has a five-column account of the McKay-Hill-Hoxie land-case. The leading facts of the case have already appeared in our columns, with the exception of the manner in which the McKay contract was obtained from Mrs. Still by Detective Stiles, on which point the *Republican* gives the following:

Before leaving for Chicago the attorney and client, Hill, were introduced at the Southern Hotel to Chief Detective Lawrence Harrigan, and now from this moment the strong interest of our narrative commences.

The first steps having been taken before Mr. Hill left St. Louis for home, the latter wrote to Harrigan on March 6, asking him if he had received any information as to Mrs. Still. On March 7, Harrigan replies to Mr. Hill that he "is about to put a 'party' on Mrs. Still's track." On March 27, Harrigan writes Hill that he has "set 'a party' to work who is trying to ingratiate himself into the confidence of Mrs. Still, and he is confident of complete success."

March 29—Harrigan writes Hill that "the 'party' at work has succeeded in gaining the lady's confidence to a great extent. She has told the 'party' a great many little things; for instance, that she is an important witness in a big lawsuit; she can't tell the 'party' about it now, but will after May 1. She says there is no money in it for her, but in a way that shows that she does not mean it. On one occasion when she was entranced, she said that the spirit, speaking through her organization, felt very bad because she was so poor, but that Jim Fisk was going to be her financial guide now, and she would soon have money. After she came out of the trance the 'party' asked her what Fisk wanted her to do, and Mrs. Still said, 'Oh it's in regard to the lawsuit; that somebody wanted her to go to Chicago to swear to something for a consideration, but she was afraid of being picked to pieces on the cross-examination.' Mrs. Still is also very anxious to conceal the whereabouts of her daughter, and don't want her brought into the lawsuit at all. She is very poor; and send him [Harrigan] $50, for he thinks they will have to spend that much on the old lady before they get through."

April 3.—Harrigan to Hill: "Mrs. Still remarked to the party that she would just as soon tell him about it (the suit) as not, but she had made a resolution not to open her mouth about the matter until the suit came off, or was compromised; he thinks, however, the old lady will think better of that resolution."

April 8.—Harrigan to Hill: "Last night she told the party that she had come to the conclusion that Clarkson and Root intended to leave her in the lurch. She had asked for $100, and they had failed to send it, and now she had made a demand for $3,000 cash in hand immediately, and a written contract to pay 10 per cent on the value of the property recovered, coupled with the threat that if they failed she would place the other party (Hill) in possession of certain facts which would kill the case dead; there was *written* evidence that she could and would produce which would utterly destroy her testimony; that, if Barnum had asked her one certain question, the whole case would have fallen through. The party was afraid to ask her what that question was, fearing that she would drop on him. She is telling the 'party' everything. If they don't pay her the $3,000 she is going to see if she can't get a few thousands of you [Hill], and has picked on the 'party' to act as go-between."

April 12.—Harrigan to Hill: "I shall obtain possession of everything you desire. She showed the 'party' a letter last night from Clarkson, advising her to come to Chicago, and stay over Sunday. The 'party' advised her not to go, and telegraphed Clarkson; now she expects Clarkson down here. You must be very discreet; in fact, it is desirable that Clarkson should think that you and Barnum are discouraged in the matter, so that they will not be watching you, and posting this woman so assiduously."

April 14.—Harrigan to Hill: "She does not expect Root, but was expecting Clarkson yesterday. She says, unless they come down with the $3,000 and the contract for 10 per cent, the suit shall go on. The 26th is the day on which she will decide; and on that day she will tell the 'party' all about the suit, if they give her a contract. The reason she does not want her daughter known in the matter, she says, is her daughter's fear that her associates will find out that she is the niece of a reputed murderer; she says she can stop the suit at the last moment; that Clarkson dare not go to trial, etc., etc."

April 15—Harrigan to Hill: "Mrs. Still received two telegrams—one from Clarkson, saying that he would leave in the evening for St. Louis, and one from her daughter, that she would do the same; the 'party' will go to the depot for the daughter at the mother's request. The daughter is coming to St. Louis to hide from you; Mrs. Still says if you were to get her (the daughter) on the witness-stand and were to ask her this one question, viz.: 'Have you any interest in this matter?' and she were to answer either no or yes, they would be in Clarkson's power; whereas, now she has got Clarkson in her power. As I am satisfied Clarkson does not intend to come to time with the money, negotiations will undoubtedly commence in a day or two, or as soon as Clarkson (in St. Louis) leaves for Chicago."

April 18—Harrigan to Hill: "Stiles"—this is the first mention of the "party" by name—"has seen the old lady. She tells him that, before she gave her (St. Louis) depositions, Root gave her a writing, signed by himself, promising to pay her daughter a certain percentage of the value of the property recovered, and $1,000 in case of a settlement; the writing is still in her possession. Her daughter holds a letter from Clarkson to the same effect. The question, she says, Barnum failed to ask her is this: 'Has your daughter any interest in this matter, either directly or indirectly?' Although she would have perjured herself in answering that question, as she did when Barnum asked her if she was interested directly or indirectly herself."

April 17.—Harrigan to Hill: "On consultation with her friend Stiles, Mrs. Still has concluded to commence negotiations at once, and inclosed [Stiles' letter to Barnum] you will find the first effort in that direction. The beauty of the whole affair is, that Stiles is not only one of my detectives, but she knows it, and has all the time, and yet he has got her complete confidence. Inclosed find a letter in answer to Stiles, for you to copy word for word. She has in her possession a legal document which is the evidence referred to, and which, she says, is '*just such*' evidence; of course, that being the case, you want possession of it, and the only way for you to get it will be for her to give it to Stiles for the purpose of transferring it to you. She is very much afraid that you will hire some one to swear to a statement of facts that will ruin her character. In your letter to Stiles, instead of $2,000, as he has got it, put it $1,500."

April 17.—A. J. Stiles to William H. Barnum: "I am informed that you are the attorney for one George Hill, defendant in a land-suit. What will your client give for evidence that will decide the suit in his favor, and cause the plaintiff to throw up the suit without going to trial. This matter is a little out of my legitimate line, being a city officer, and I will not bother with it unless well paid. I will not move a step further until I have your word, and that of your client, that no one outside of yourselves shall ever know that I have had anything to do with the matter, for, if it were to come to the ears of my superior officers, it might do me harm and you no good.

(Signed), A. G. STILES, Detective.

The letter which Mr. Hill was to "copy word for word," and return for answer to Stiles, was forwarded to that gentleman in Chicago in the same envelope with Stiles' letter to Hill, but Mr. Hill did not write the letter. He came to St. Louis, and saw the detective in person. Mr. Hill wanted the evidence; he wanted it badly; and the "party" by the name of Stiles was directed to go and get it.

Straight from the Southern to Mrs. Still's little room at No. 115 South Seventh, in a hurry and excited with what he had to tell his friend, Mr. Stiles, detective, entered, and immediately locked the door behind him.

"What do you think? Hill's here."

Stiles' excitement is immediately shared by Mrs. Still, eclectic physician and clairvoyant. She was a tall, muscular, and somewhat angular woman of 55 years, with dark hair fringed with gray, and bright, keen eyes set in a massive, Websterian head. She had been a handsome woman in her youth, and was a woman of dignified presence still. With riches, instead of poverty, clouding her closing days, she might have been something better than the schemer she is.

"And he wants the evidence," said Stiles.

Mrs. Still thrust her hands down into the pocket of her dress, and pulled out a paper.

"There it is," said Mrs. Still.

"If it's just what he wants, and what I wrote it was," said Stiles, "he'll give $2,000 for it, cash down."

"It *is* just the evidence he wants," said Mrs. Still.

"What is it about?" said Stiles.

"There it is; read and see for yourself."

And she placed the document in Stiles' hands. Looking for an instant at the man whom she was intrusting with what she had schemed about for a year past, perhaps for years, she put the documents into his hands with an abiding confidence in his friendship.

"Fancy my feelings," said Stiles; "I had locked the door, and so blocked that little game on myself, so I walked towards the open window. It was too high from the ground; there was no outlet that way. I had got the evidence in my hands, and intended it should never go out until I placed it in the hands of Hill. I must get out of that room with the document and with my life. The only show was by the door. She was a powerful woman, and I could never have got away from her without a struggle. That, of course was out of the question. I made a show to read the paper, all the time looking sideways at her, and, as it happened, she walked leisurely to a farther corner of the room. It was my opportunity, and I took it. I dashed for the door, and, turning the handle at the same moment I turned the key, I passed out on a keen jump. I don't exactly know how I got down-stairs, but I got there, and then ran. I caught a look at her as I got clear, and the expression was one of perfect daze. The fact was just dawning on the old lady that she was badly sold, and for the moment she was incapable of moving. She must have quickly recovered herself, however, for as I turned at Sixth she was standing at the street-door looking after her document flying into the hands of the 'other party,' and with no show for the $2,000. I never worked harder in my life for a thing, and more patiently, but it was worth the time spent in getting it."

CITY ITEMS.

Harvey Smith, David Haines, and John Garrity, were yesterday arrested upon the charge of aiding in the brutal assault which was committed on Officer Consedine, in McDonald's gambling rooms, at 183 Madison street, on Saturday night. They will be examined before Banyon this morning.

At half-past 9 last night Officer Leander Bander detected a man in the act of attempting to open the safe in the office of Chapin & Foss, lumber-dealers, at the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets. The officer promptly arrested the burglar, and took him to the Union Street Station, where he gave the name of John Fitzgerald. Several tools used by burglars were found upon his person.

Sergt. Hatheway and three officers were engaged last night in dragging the river for the body of John Lee, who fell into the river from the propeller Lowell, while fighting with the engineer, Augustus Sayles, the particulars of which are given in another column. The body was not found. Roundsman Schaack effected Sayles' arrest soon after the fight occurred.

Daniel Munn, the man who was shot at the corner of Randolph and Market streets a few weeks ago by John Doyle, lies in a critical condition at the County Hospital. The ball was extracted from his head a few days ago by Dr. Powell, and, until yesterday, his condition promised recovery. Yesterday his symptoms were less favorable, and it is feared by Dr. Steele, the attending physician, that he will not recover.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The steamship Kenilworth, which arrived at Liverpool to-day, from Philadelphia, spoke the City of Richmond, with her engines disabled, on Nov. 9, in latitude 48 degrees north, longitude 30 degrees west, all well.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—The steamships Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, and Westphalia and Virginia, from New York, arrived out.

Arrived steamship Calabria, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—The settlers on the island of Anticosti are represented in a starving condition, and the Government has dispatched a steamer with provisions.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,914; shipments, 166. The market is less active. Well-fatted lots are in good inquiry from packers; holders demand an advance, and the market closed firm for this grade. Sales of Colorado and Texas steers were made at $2.65; other grades sold at former prices.

HOGS—The market was depressed by the warm weather, and packers were not in the market. Prices stood at $3.00@3.12½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; treble, $7.80; family, $8.50@9.50; mixed and yellow, $7.23; white, $7.45. Oats quiet, at 50@53c. Bran dull, at 90@95c.

HAY—Quiet, at $26.00 for choice.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $15.75. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders, 6c. Bacon not in demand; offering for shoulders and clear ribs, 6½c; clear, 7c. No demand for hams. Lard—Supply light; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 10@10½c.

SUGAR—Dull and lower; inferior, 4½c; common, 6c; fair to fully fair, 7@8½c; prime, 9@9½c.

MOLASSES—Lower; good fair, 50@51c; prime, 52@55c; strictly prime, 56@57c; choice, 58c.

WHISKY—Firm; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.02.

COFFEE—22@23c.

COTTON—Opened active at higher prices, but subsequently weakened in consequence of telegrams from New York and London; sales were made of 1,550 bales of good ordinary at 12½@12¾c; strict good ordinary, 12¾@12⅞c; low middling to strict low middling, 13½@14c; middling to strict middling, 14½c; good middling, 15¼@15⅜c. The above quotations for currency; the market is ½c higher for checks. Receipts since Saturday, 1,448 bales; no exports; stock, 81,500 bales; unsold, 18,200 bales.

MONEY—Gold, 107½@107¾; currency, 1½@2¾ sterling bank nominal at 113; sight, 1¾ premium.

MARRIAGES.

WOODWARD—BALSLEY—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 1 a. m., by the Rev. Dr. Peck, Joseph Woodward, of Coburg, Canada West, and Ella Josephine Balsley, of Detroit, Mich.

DEATHS.

WOODWARD—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 11 a. m., Joseph Woodward, of Coburg, Canada West, aged 88 years.

McGOVERN—Patrick McGovern, at No. 7 West Hindale-st., Monday, Nov. 10, at 1 o'clock a. m.

Funeral will leave at 11 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 11, by cars to Calvary. Friends are invited to attend.

HALEY—At his residence 296 South Desplaines-st., on Monday morning, Michael Haley.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday, from his residence, at 12 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

LACY—Officer John D. Lacy, at his residence No. 8 Walnut-st.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

☞New York and St. Louis papers please copy.

FURLONG—On Monday at 4 p. m., of a short illness, at the residence of his brother, John Furlong, No. 45 Centre-av., William F. Furlong, aged 26 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 11 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞New York and Irish papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ART SALE EXTRAORDINARY

VALUABLE

OIL PAINTINGS

AT CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.,

FROM THE

Brooklyn, N. Y., Art Gallery.

Messrs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., take great pleasure to inform the art lovers of Chicago, that they will offer at Auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 12 and 13, at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m., the largest collection of

HIGH CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

CHAS. RODE, Esq., Proprietor of the BROOKLYN ART GALLERY, will personally superintend the sale of this collection.

Among the Artists represented are those who have gained the highest reputation in Europe and America, among which may be found the names of OTTO ERDMAN (Dresden), N. GUARDI (Naples), C. COURPERE (Brussels), C. OBETENS (Berlin), S. JACOBS (Dusseldorf), CARL HUBNER (Dusseldorf), DE LA HOERSE (Brussels), F. KRAUSE (Berlin), FRANK D. BRISCO (Philadelphia), A. VAN WILLIS (Brooklyn), THEO. VILLIERS (Long Island), EDMUND D. LEWIS (Philadelphia), and many others of equal eminence.

The entire collection will be on

FREE EXHIBITION

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Catalogues now ready.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S

Regular Friday's Sale.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FURNITURE, in great variety, new and second-hand; CARPETS; a large number of new and second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves; Office Desks, Lounges, Chairs, 3 Pianos; large lot of Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets; 25 crates Crockery, in open lots.

Friday Morning, Nov. 14, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Sale on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 9½ a. m., of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

In Men's, Boys', and Youth's wear. 1,000 dozen Merino and Shetland Shirts and Drawers; Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.; Knit Goods, in Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, and Jackets; Cassimeres, Cloths, and Satinets; 1,000 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp Carpets; Government Clothing, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WE SHALL LET THEM SLIDE!

AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 9½ a. m.

800 CASES TO BE SOLD.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9½ a. m., sale of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery,

Gloves and White Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Rufflings, Chins, Toys and Fancy Goods, Knit Goods, Underwear, Government Clothing, Carpets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

AT AUCTION. R. E. McAllister, Esq., having put his entire stock of Elegant Furniture into our hands to dispose of, we shall sell the same at auction on Tuesday and Thursday, Nov. 11 and 13, at 10 o'clock each day, at our Furniture Warerooms, 550 and 552 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park. Superb Parlor Suits in Terry and Hair Cloth, Turkish Chairs, modern style, Sofas and Lounges, large line of Marble-Top Chamber-Sets, Dressing-Cases and Bureaus, Marble-Top Centre-Tables, all sizes, Fancy and Ex. Tables, Sideboards, Easy Chairs, Dining &c. In short, a general assortment of Furniture, such as is usually kept for a first-class trade. Also horses, wagons and harness and 1 good combination safe.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

At Our Salesroom, 41 South Canal-st.,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, at 10 a. m., will be sold a Large Lot of

Furniture, Carpets and Stoves,

Both new and second-hand.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

a large offering of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cardigan Jackets, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Wool and Cotton Hose, Linen, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Furs, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock,

50 Cases Mumm's Champagne.

30 Cases Piper Heidsick Champagne.

40 Cases Grand Mousseux Champagne.

And a large assortment of Liquors and Wines.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

Auctioneers, at 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By L. C. COHEN,

Auctioneer, No. 65 South Canal-st.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 11,

200 Lots of Furniture,

Carpets, Blankets, Lamps, Sewing Machines, and Crockery. Also, a large lot of Fur Robes, Hats and Caps.

L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO.

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 63 East Randolph-st., near State, consisting of chamber sets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, show-cases, crockery, beds, bedding, large line of looking glasses, splendid chromos; also a new parlor organ; dry goods.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 East Randolph-st., near State.

THE ADJOURNED SALE

Of two Stone-Front Residences,

1018 & 1020 WABASH-AV.,

Will occur Nov. 13, at 10 a. m., at LaSalle-st. entrance to Republic Life Building. These houses will be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, free and clear of all incumbrances, by order of the U. S. Court in Bankruptcy. For further particulars apply to

R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 159 LaSalle-st.

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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Sale of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

Have Auction Sales on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, new Mattresses, Crockery, Looking Glasses, and a line of Office Desks.

Bankrupt stock of Ladies' Furs, &c., commencing at 9 a. m.

VOLUME

THE CHICAGO

CHIC[AGO]

WEEKLY

THE LEADING

THE NOR[THWEST]

THE PAPE[R]

FARMER,

MECHANIC,

MANUFACTU[RER]

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AND

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The coming year ... the most eventful ... that we have seen ... the war. The ques[tion] ... engrossed and div[ided] ... mind during the pa[st] ... are rapidly passin[g] ... find growing up in ... the country a party ... ous names—in Cali[fornia] ... pendent party, in ... Monopoly party, ... Reform party, ... Farmers' Movement ... mon purpose and ... exhibiting a strength ... that it answers one ... mands of the hour. ... TRIBUNE will giv[e] ... of its attention to ... IFESTATION OF ... MENT. It holds:

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2d. That the tariff ... vogue is a cunning de[vice] ... many for the benefit ... that its effect is to ca... ducts to exchange for ... the quantity of fore[ign] ... tected" goods they w[ould] buy.

3d. That railroads ... more than a fair rate ... the capital actually inv[ested] ... and that when, in ad... they claim dividends ... stock and fraudulen[t] ... State may rightfully in... protection of the people ... discriminations betw[een] ... localities are in violat[ion] ... should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies ... money, land, or pub[lic] ... railway, steamship, or ... rations, are flagrant ... powers of government ... the gravest dangers ... and tending to promot[e] ... extravagance, spec[ulation] ... financial disaster.

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